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WASHINGTON.

THE PACIFIC MAIL BRIBERY AND THE WITNESSES.

DILEMMA OF "BILL" KING AND SCHUMACKER—PERJURY OR CONFESSION OF BRIBERY—KING'S GAME FOR THE MINNESOTA SENATORSHIP—EVASION OF THE COMMITTEE AT A CRITICAL MOMENT—THE PACIFIC MAIL CONTRACT DOOMED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—There is a story told that has at least as good a basis as current rumor for truthfulness, which shows that the Pacific Mail investigation has already borne some good fruits. This story is to the effect that "Bill" King, who is now avoiding the summons of the committee, had been arranging for the last two or three months to be elected Senator from Minnesota to succeed Mr. Ramsey. According to the report, he had been playing a shrewd game, by which Mr. Ramsey himself had been led into giving the people of Minnesota an exaggerated idea of the strength and importance of Mr. King, supposing that it would influence his own re-election, but King had all the time foreseen the break which has been made, and had made certain arrangements with the opposition to Mr. Ramsey by which he expected to be the rival candidate, and was confident of success. King went over to New-York on the same train with the subcommittee that made the discoveries of his connection with the Pacific Mail, and stated to some of the members at that time that he hoped if they intended to call him again they would do so before the 1st of January, because it would be necessary for him to visit Minnesota at that time to look after the pending Senatorial election. He, of course, did not then expect that within a day or two afterward his Pacific Mail checks would be discovered, and that he would be compelled to fly from the committee and from a court of justice. Considering the improbability of learning anything from Schumacker about his expenditures of Pacific Mail money, and the continued failure of the officers of the House to bring King and Whiting before the committee, it is likely that the investigation will soon be brought to an end. There is, of course, a possibility that Irwin may yet make some disclosures which will put the committee on the track of further evidence; but that is at least quite uncertain. The committee hoped till recently that they would be able to convince the public that the money had found its way into the pockets of lobbyists and people outside the halls of Congress. They admit now, however, that this is impossible. Irwin's latest testimony, taken in connection with Schumacker's, leaves no room to doubt with any fair-minded man, that Schumacker was employed to secure the votes of Congressmen by the payment of money. It is absurd to suppose that he was given three hundred thousand dollars for any personal services of his own in advocating and urging the passage of the bill. There is no more doubt that his expenditure of money was of such a character that he would rather perjure himself than disclose it. The same belief is sure to be entertained concerning King and Whiting. If either of them should testify to the payment of money to members of Congress, they would lay themselves liable to imprisonment in the penitentiary. The law does not shield them from prosecution by reason of giving evidence before a committee of Congress, and at the same time it makes them guilty of a misdemeanor for refusing to testify. This is the dilemma in which Schumacker finds himself, and which compels him to pretend that he has no recollection about the disbursement of money. If he refuses to answer he is liable to imprisonment for a misdemeanor, and if he answers he makes himself liable to imprisonment for bribery, provided, of course, he paid money to Congressmen. The laws which are applicable to such a case are unfortunate in their results, as they serve rather to conceal the truth than to aid in its disclosure. The former law, however, which protected a witness from prosecution in any matter concerning which he testified before a committee was taken advantage of by some criminals who voluntarily appeared before committees and gave testimony which would criminate themselves in order that they might be freed from liability in the courts. Whatever the report of the committee may be, there is very little doubt that Congress will annul the contract with the Pacific Mail Company, since it is sufficiently clear that the subsidy was obtained by fraudulent and dishonorable means.

SUDDEN INCREASE IN THE REVENUES.

There has been a decided increase in the revenues during the last three or four days, and the Secretary of the Treasury and all the officers who are conversant with the subject believe that a permanent reaction has begun. The receipts from Customs for Friday were twice as large as the receipts on any one previous day. The receipts for the next few days will be watched with great interest and not a little anxiety. It has been suggested that the passage of the "Little Tariff bill," and the talk of the increase of duties to be made by Congress, has caused merchants to withdraw certain classes of goods in anticipation of having larger duties to pay, and that this is the cause of the increase. If the cause is thus accidental a decline will soon begin again.

HOW THE NEW TREASURY BILLS WILL BE AFFECTED.

The bills for an increase of internal and external taxation will be held back a day or two longer, and if the signs of better times continue some modifications will be made, or rather some points not yet settled will be decided differently from the manner in which they otherwise would be. The bills will not be delayed beyond this week, and they will be acted upon by the Committee on Ways and Means, so as to be presented to the House either the last of this week or the first of next. There will be great danger that any proposition to increase the taxes will fail if it is not speedily put in shape for the action of the House, and vigilantly pressed for action. Mr. Dawes' success in managing similar measures heretofore, leads to the hope that whatever is necessary may be accomplished now.

THE PROPOSED NEW RULE FOR THE HOUSE—SERIOUS DOUBT AS TO ITS ADOPTION.

There is some doubt whether the necessary two-thirds will be found in the House, to-morrow, to adopt the rule which the caucus determined should be presented. There is little disagreement on the proposition that a majority of a legislative body should have absolute control of the subjects before it, and such control the majority does not now have in the House of Representatives. But there are two or three strong reasons which will operate against the adoption of a new rule at this time. Some of the Republicans argue that as they have been bound by unequal rules for many years, it would be impolitic and unreasonable for them at the present time to change the rules for what good results might be expected during the few weeks that remain of the present Congress. Some of the leading Republicans, who are elected to the next House, want the same opportunities to harrass and hold back the Democrats that the latter have enjoyed under Republican majorities. After all, it is doubtful whether any rule can be made which will not leave some opportunities which can be used for delay, and if the proposed rule should be adopted, and should create a spirit of hostility which will seek revenge by forcing an extra session, it might cost the party far more than they would gain by its enactment. The attempt to change the rules so as to give a majority of the House more immediate control of its legislation, has been made two or three times in the last few years, but has been regularly defeated. It is found that there is a large class among the majority who believe in giving minorities more than a proportionate share of power, and it is on the ground that an abridgement of speech-making in the Senate has been successfully resisted. Mr. Sumner was particularly hostile to any adoption of the previous question in that body, and was fond of citing instances where a Republican minority, in ante-bellum days, had gained important advantages by wearying the majority in persistent debate.

THE DEMOCRATS AND THE ARMY APPROPRIATIONS.

The proposition to make appropriations for the army two years in advance, and also for the Department of Justice, has been more or less talked about, chiefly among Southern members; but it seems that recently both propositions have been formally presented to the Republicans in Congress. There appears to be but little favor extended to them by leading Republicans of either House. Conversations with several Senators and members lead to the conclusion that no such attempt will succeed. The shrewdest politicians think that it would be bad policy as a party measure, since it would give cause for a renewal of old charges, and the invention of new, that the Republican Party intended at all hazards to maintain itself in control of the Government. Besides, they think that no advantage would be gained by making such appropriations, since it is possible for the Democrats to force upon the bills next session provisos which would effect whatever purpose they would have in refusing to make appropriations. If the Democrats feel willing to assume the responsibility of disbanding the Army or restricting the operations of the Department of Justice they will have the opportunity, and the succeeding election will determine whether the country will sustain them in such work. Leading Republicans from the Northern States express themselves as unwilling to take any partisan action at this session which shall be extreme or unusual, and they are willing to stand or fall in the next elections on general issues which affect the welfare and prosperity of the whole country.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE.

Vice President Wilson will be absent from the Senate to-morrow, and it will become necessary to elect a President of the Senate *pro tempore*, as Mr. Carpenter is absent. Mr. Anthony, of Rhode Island, will probably be elected, and will hold the position till Mr. Wilson again returns.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

ORDER OF BUSINESS IN THE SENATE.

The recent order of the Senate provides that, after the call for resolutions shall have passed, business on the calendar shall, during the morning hour, be called for by committees in the order in which they stand on the list, and so from day to day, but no committee shall have more than one day in succession. Under this order the calendar will soon be cleared of a large number of bills, many of which have been there since last session. Thus far about twenty-five bills from the Committees on Finance, Commerce, and Military Affairs have been acted upon, and the next call will be upon the Naval Committee, which has but eight or ten bills. Then follow, in the order named, the Judiciary Committee, 14 bills; Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, 10; Committee on Public Lands, 20; on Private Land Claims, 4; Indian Affairs, 13; Pensions, 32; Revolutionary Claims, 5; Claims, 31; District of Columbia, 11; Patents, 5; Public Buildings and Grounds, 7; Territories, 6; Railroads, 4; Mines and Mining, 3. Other minor committees have one or two bills each, making an aggregate of about 200 bills upon the calendar.

THE WHEELER EXPLORATIONS.

The Secretary of War, a few days ago, sent to the House of Representatives a letter of Lieut. George M. Wheeler, of the Corps of Engineers, relative to the continuance of geographical explorations and surveys west of the one hundredth meridian, and inviting attention to an inclosed letter from Count Von Moltke, Field Marshal and Chief of Staff of the Prussian Army, from which it would be seen that this survey is regarded in Europe as of great scientific value. He also recommends that the subject of liberal appropriations for this survey may receive the careful consideration of the Committee on Military Affairs. Lieut. Wheeler says: "I believe that nearly all the commanding Generals in the late war would testify that lack of correct topographical maps often seriously embarrassed military operations, thereby incurring an expenditure that, when compared with the cost of mapping the country, would fully justify the latter as a Government measure. Again, in times of peace, the economic bearing of the survey upon the operations of the military establishments, and incidentally those of the Indian Department and public land surveys, would seem to fully justify its continuance upon the systematic plan now in satisfactory progress. With each succeeding year the work takes more form and coherence, which, with the experience of officers and assistants, places it at the present time in admirable condition to pursue its labors. From the hearty approvals and encomiums of scientific individuals and bodies both in this country and abroad, I am led to believe that the work is one of popular as well as governmental interest."

THE PANAMA INTER-OCEANIC SHIP CANAL ROUTE.

The Inter-Oceanic Commission, which was some time ago organized for the purpose of examining and reporting upon the most practicable route for the proposed canal, are now awaiting an instrumental examination of the Isthmus of Panama, which is thought to be necessary for the purpose of demonstrating with exactness the information necessary to be obtained, before a near approach can be made to a report upon the subject. This, it is thought, will not consume much time, and probably in the course of two months a report of the examination now being made will be in possession of the commission.

THE PROPOSED CHEROKEE LOAN.

The House Committee on Indian Affairs have now before them a copy of the act of the Cherokee Legislature, authorizing the Cherokee delegation to negotiate with the Government a loan of five hundred thousand dollars, to be refunded out of the proceeds of the Cherokee lands west of the Arkansas River, and south of Kansas. It is represented that this loan is rendered necessary to keep the Cherokee people from suffering during the present Winter, in consequence of the destruction of their crops by chinch bugs and grasshoppers.

AN EX-LAND OFFICE OFFICIAL AS COUNSEL FOR CLAIMANTS.

A spirited controversy is now going on in the General Land Office over a certain class of cases known as the Las Animas Land-grant Derivation Claims, Colorado, in which a late prominent official of that branch of the public service appears as counsel for a number of parties who appealed under his order from the decisions of the Register and Receiver on the claims to the Commissioner of the General Land Office.

THE GREAT OPERA-HOUSE.

THE LARGEST AND MOST MAGNIFICENT BUILDING IN PARIS.

THE FORMAL INAUGURATION—SCENES AND INCIDENTS OF THE EVENING—BAD MANAGEMENT OF THE MINISTER AND THE DIRECTOR—MISTAKES EVERYWHERE—PROGRAMME OF THE PERFORMANCE—A BRILLIANT AUDIENCE—THE GATHERING IN THE FOYER—AFTER THE ENTERTAINMENT.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Wednesday, Jan. 6, 1875.

The inauguration of the new opera-house took place last night with commendable punctuality, but certainly at the expense of a sufficient preparation. Everything seems to have been as badly managed as possible. The journals of this morning are loud in their complaints of M. De Cumont, who angered two-thirds of Paris by filling the house with his own personal friends, and by showing a favoritism only equaled by his incapacity in everything that he should have done. But it is useless for me to say anything disagreeable of the so-called Vicomte De Cumont, for, before this letter arrives back in France, his incapacity as a Minister having already been recognized by his colleagues, he will have been driven from place and power. The performance of last night was not at all equal to the occasion. Thirteen years have passed since this edifice, the grandest in Paris and the largest theatre in the world, was first begun, and meantime some great events have transpired. The country has been subjected to many severe trials, and the tastes of the people have undergone a very material change. The conception is one that belongs to another epoch. At that time a small but richly gilded *salle* was wanted by the Court, with properly-decorated *foyers* for promenades between the acts, but now the demand is for a vaster and more modest building, where the people can find a place to hear the works of the great composers. The general aspect, though everything is gilt from floor to ceiling, is disappointing and sombre. Without, the house presented a dark and gloomy appearance that contrasted strangely with the brilliantly-illuminated buildings upon the square. This, combined with the mistakes and *maladdresses* of the Minister of Beaux-Arts and the Director of the first lyric theatre of the world, two provincials lacking the talent and the tact for so heavy a task, contributed to render the great fête far below that which every one must have looked for. Nothing was ready. Everything in and about the building was in an unfinished state; but M. De Cumont knew very well that he could remain in office but a few more days, and was ambitious of the honor of opening the new opera, and of gratifying for the last time his immediate personal friends.

The Nilsson incident of which I spoke in my last letter was not settled on Monday, the day of the last rehearsal. The primadonna refused to attend the rehearsal under the conditions imposed upon her by M. Halanzier, and, not to disappoint the public, she asked that Faure might sing with her in the act from "Faust," since a rehearsal would then be unnecessary. The Director had refused the request afterward granted by the Minister, but this was so vexing to M. Halanzier that he made some strong remarks in favor of his personal friend Gailhard, who had been cast for the rôle, and a cabal was soon formed behind the scenes. The journals known to be in the pay of Halanzier echoed his discontent, and Mme. Nilsson found herself the subject of much disagreeable comment. She was also subjected to other annoyances and quarrels not yet made public, and resolved to give up the part assigned to her in this gala representation. She sent a certificate from her doctor saying that she had taken cold and could not sing. As Faure refused to take any other part, his name had to be omitted from the programme also, and, as M. De Cumont would not risk a few days' delay, the programme was changed at the very last moment. After having worked together upon it for nearly a year M. De Cumont and Halanzier managed to get up the following programme: 1. Overture of "La Muette;" 2. First and second acts of "La Juive;" 3. Overture to "William Tell;" 4. "The Benediction of the Poniards;" 5. The second act of the ballet "La Source." It was with this meagre *pot-pourri*, in which the best artists of the troupe do not even figure, that this magnificent house was inaugurated. As one of the journals very justly remarks, there is not a single artist in the troupe who would accept this programme for his or her benefit, and it was to such a representation that the world was invited! The writer adds: "We contess it with great regret, but this result, grotesque in appearance, seems to us pitiable *au fond*. More poverty and want of forethought could not be shown. Without giving a single bit of our ancient music; without rendering homage to the masters who have illustrated the French opera—Lulli, Rameau, Glück, Mehul, and so many others—a spectacle was composed in which none of the usual artists appear—those who have consecrated their talents to the Parisian public, and hence acquired the *droit de cité*. The real working artists of the opera were thrown aside. Neither Mme. Gueymard nor Mlle. Black, neither Maudult, nor Faure, Lasalle, nor Caron, were heard at this important ceremony." Another journal says that M. De Cumont has now given the measure of his capacity, while the *Evénément* thinks that this evening saw the burial of M. Halanzier's hopes.

That which precedes gives an idea of the opinion of the press. Some of the papers are silent, but others are even more open in their expressions of disgust, and they demand the return of M. Perrin as the Director of the opera, or at least the appointment of a man who knows his business and how to manage his artists. It is greatly to the latter's credit that the best applauded artist of the evening was Mlle. Belval, whom he brought out. My personal impressions were not entirely bad. When I passed the opera late in the afternoon I found the entrances upon the side in an unfinished state and incumbered with stones, and a band of workmen had just come to scatter gravel upon the streets. After dark the Police and the cavalry formed a line about the building to keep back the crowds of curious, anxious to catch a glimpse of the Lord Mayor of London. The Washington Club, the Sporting Club, and the *Eclaireurs* had illuminated, and upon three sides the place was splendidly lighted, though the opera lay in a sombre shadow. There were no gas-jets upon the outside, and the only light that fell upon the outside was feebly reflected from the chandeliers of the *foyer*. Had it not been for the clubs, each of which expended more than a hundred francs in gas, the scene must have been gloomy in the extreme. But once within the aspect became brighter. The grand staircase is really wonderful, and every one paused for an instant on entering the door to look upward with admiration. The *foyer* also was very beautiful when lighted up, but all the side galleries were in a dreadfully unfinished state, the floor of the buffet being covered with water and entirely unapproachable except in boots. It smelled horribly of fresh paint, and the gas leaked from half the burners. Everything told of the haste with which the inauguration had been brought about.

The *salle* itself seemed to be greatly improved, for the presence of a large and brilliant audience makes all the difference in the world. The lighting is not yet good, but it can be improved, and the gaudy appearance of the gilding will be removed when time has taken off a little of its freshness. But the general appearance of the audience was marvelously fine, and every one present must have felt that this alone made up for many defects. Yet there was a general look of discontent and disappointment, few knew why at first, and M. de Villemessant looked thoroughly in a rage and cross as a bear. The first incident of the evening was the arrival of Marshal MacMahon, who was soon followed by the Lord Mayor, who had driven up in his state carriage, brought over for the purpose, greatly to the delight of the crowds in the street. Poor Mr. Stone looked nervous and ill at ease to find himself the centre of attraction within as well as without, and more than once I fancied that he wished himself back in London. King George of Hanover came in with his daughter; then the Comte and Comtesse de Paris and the Duc de Chartres, in uniform; and toward 9 o'clock Queen Isabella came in with her daughter, the Comtesse Girgenti. A few moments later the young King came in also, and his mother and sister rose to give him the front place, but he declined it politely and took a seat behind the former. There was a murmur when he entered, and I am sure that the audience would have risen in a body to greet Alfonso XII. if Mme. Krauss had not been singing. But the most interesting part of the evening's performance was during the entr'acte, when every one in the house crowded into the *foyer*. The young King and his mother were soon in the centre of a circle, and the cynosure of all eyes, while at the other end the Comte de Paris and the Duc de Nemours were also chatting with their friends. The Duc de Broglie and his daughter had another large group upon one side, and opposite them were Murat and De Mouchy talking gaily to several Bonapartist notabilities. But neither Kings nor Princes were long allowed to block up the way, and in a few minutes circulation, though difficult, was once more established.

Though greatly curtailed the performance was still long enough to carry us far beyond midnight, owing to the fact that every one preferred remaining in the *foyer*. After it was ended there began one of the most curious spectacles of the evening. A dense fog had enveloped the *place*, through which the illuminations of the clubs were shining feebly, yet thousands of persons were ranged about the square and kept back with great difficulty by the Police. A company of cuirassiers were formed across the *place*, facing the opera, and a squadron stood on each side with lighted torches. When the Marshal came out and entered his gala carriage, the torch-bearers preceded him down the boulevards, and one-half the cavalry brought up the rear, the other part escorting the Lord Mayor from the Rue de la Paix to the Hotel Bristol. As his carriages passed the crowd broke through the line of Police and invaded the *place*, even trying to carry the opera-house by storm. The gates were quickly closed and the crowd pressed back by the mounted Police, but many of the ladies waiting for their carriages were much frightened, the rumor being that an *émeute* had broken out. At 1:30 o'clock, when I walked home from the club, the grand staircase was still crowded, and a line of more than a hundred carriages stretched down the street. On the whole, the evening was one long to be remembered, and I should have regretted missing it, but the general impression is less agreeable than was expected. Everything seemed to go wrong, and every possible mistake was made. The Director actually forgot to spread a carpet upon the steps to protect the feet of the Lord Mayoress and the other ladies; nor did he put a single pot of flowers within the outer or inner hall.

The Assembly met yesterday, after its holiday vacation, but the gala representation at the opera absorbed the attention of the Deputies. M. Baze, the questor, had demanded more than two hundred and fifty tickets for the representatives of the nation, and M. De Cumont carried out his threat of making them draw lots. Among the lucky ones was M. Tolain, of the Radical Left, who drew an excellent seat. But yesterday morning there was posted a note which was denounced as an indignity. The members who had drawn the lucky numbers were told that their tickets would only be given them on the payment of the sum demanded for them. This looked as if M. Halanzier and M. De Cumont were doubtful about the solvability of some of the Deputies, and hence thought it prudent to remind them that they were expected to pay in advance. Some of the boxes given out by the Minister to his friends were afterward sold at a large profit. Mme. De Païva paid twelve thousand francs for hers. One official tried hard to effect a sale of his box at the modest price of twenty-five thousand francs, and the journals threaten to give his name. Many of the seats were for sale, to my personal knowledge, and one of the theatrical agencies claims to have negotiated more than twenty.

PACIFIC COAST NOTES.

VASQUEZ SENTENCED TO DEATH—INDIAN TROUBLES IN NEVADA—WHITE SETTLERS DRIVEN AWAY.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 24.—Arrived, ship Yosemite, from Baltimore, and steamer Costa Rica, from Panama and way ports.

Dispatches from Butte Pleomas, Sierra County, reports that a heavy shock of earthquake was felt at 4 o'clock this morning.

Yesterday the bandit Vasquez was sentenced to be hung March 19. A motion for a new trial was denied.

Indian affairs are very threatening in the neighborhood of Hiko, Nev., and it has been found necessary to remove families from Pahranagat Valley to Hiko Muddy and Pioche for safety. It is ascertained from the Indians themselves that since last July fifteen white men have been killed by the savages, who have been driving off cattle in that neighborhood lately, and the settlers in the valley think they will attempt to carry out their threat to drive the whites from the valley entirely. Application has been made at Pioche for men and arms to assist the people of Hiko.

Relief has been forwarded from all parts of the State to the Maryville sufferers.

FROZEN TO DEATH IN KANSAS.

TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 24.—Capt. H. A. White, leader of the Connecticut Colony in Russell County, froze to death near his house during the recent severe cold spell on the Plains.

THE LOUISIANA QUESTION.

LAWLESSNESS IN NEW-ORLEANS.

MURDER OF WILLIAM WEEKS, ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE, BY A RIVAL POLITICIAN—AFFRAY IN A COLORED CHURCH ON AN ATTEMPT TO EJECT YOUNG ROUGHS—SEVERAL CHURCH MEMBERS WOUNDED—WIFE MURDER.

[By Telegraph from Our Special Correspondent.]

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 24.—Within the past twenty-four hours two murders and a number of shooting affrays have occurred in this city. The participants in each of the crimes were colored men, the actors in the principal one being William Weeks, Assistant Secretary of State, and George E. Paris, one of the Tax Collectors of New-Orleans. Both were leaders in the Republican Party of Louisiana, and received their appointments from Pinchback in 1872, while he was the *ad interim* Governor of the State. Their quarrel was in regard to an application for the position of Harbor Master, which had been made to Gov. Kellogg by Paris, he alleging that Weeks had interfered to defeat him. The fight took place in the rooms of the New-Orleans Republican Club. Part of it was witnessed by a number of colored politicians. Weeks answered Paris' accusation by calling him a dirty liar. This was followed by one of the fiercest death struggles ever witnessed. The first display of arms was made by Weeks, who snapped his pistol three times at his opponent and then rushed upon him, dealing him a terrible blow upon the head, all the men who were in the room having fled except Charles Bagnie, a colored man, and clerk in one of the District Courts. It was impossible to separate the combatants. Paris drew a bowie-knife in the fight and cut his antagonist several times in back and sides and completely severed the muscles and arteries of his arms. Weeks at length sank to the floor, but rising again rushed upon Paris only again to receive the knife in his side. Lying prostrate, with Paris standing over him, Weeks made several attempts to rise, but was each time stabbed by his murderer, and soon dropped dead. Paris surrendered himself to the Police at a late hour.

Last night, during the progress of a revival meeting, a number of young negroes entered the St. Johns Colored Church, of this city, and acting in a disorderly manner, were requested to leave the building. They refused to do so, and an effort was made to forcibly eject them. To resist this they drew a number of pistols, and in the *mêlée* which followed one of the young men, named Hill, shot and dangerously wounded Silas Edwards, a Deacon of the Church. Two other men were severely cut.

Last night a mulatto woman, named Lapegne, was kicked to death by her husband.

THE SECOND INVESTIGATION.

A PROPOSITION TO BE MADE TO THE COMMITTEE BY THE M'ENERYITES TO EXAMINE THE MISSING ELECTION RETURNS IN 1872.

By Telegraph from our Special Correspondent.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 24.—To-morrow Mr. McEnery and other Democrats, claiming to have been elected State officers in 1872, will read a letter to the Congressional Investigating Committee signifying their willingness to submit their case to the full committee of seven, and abide by whatever decision may be rendered by that body. Mr. McEnery claims that he is in a position to produce the original returns of the election in question. It will be remembered that these returns have been missing since 1872.

The investigation into the action of the Returning Board will be continued to-morrow. There is no doubt that this part of the examination will result favorably to the Democrats.

ANOTHER WEEK OF DEBATE IN THE SENATE PROBABLE.

THE VACANT SENATORSHIP—ASPECT OF MR. PINCHBACK'S CLAIM—TEMPER OF SENATORS TOWARD THE ASPIRANT—THE RECOGNITION OF KELLOGG AS AN ELEMENT IN THE SENATORIAL QUESTION—THE PROSPECT FOR COMPROMISE IN THE AFFAIRS OF THE STATE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—The Louisiana discussion will continue in the Senate during the greater part of this week. Mr. Johnston, of Virginia, who had the floor when the Senate adjourned on Friday, will continue his speech to-morrow. After him, during the week, speeches are expected from Mr. Pease, of Mississippi; Mr. Conkling, Senator Gordon, and possibly, Senators West and Boutwell. There are several other Senators who have speeches prepared, which they will take the earliest occasion to deliver. It is not expected that any action will be undertaken in either House before the return of the committee now in New-Orleans.

The case of Pinchback may, in the meantime, be taken up in the Senate, as the report of the House Committee would have nothing to do with his admission as a Senator. There are different reports about the effect upon Pinchback's claim of his new credentials. The statement is attributed to his attorney that little reliance is placed upon his last election, since the question whether there was actually a quorum of the Legislature present will give rise to much debate. Pinchback seems to regard these credentials rather in the light of a new vote of confidence, and they are presented to the Senate as a sort of alternative reason for his admission on the *prima facie* case, if the majority should choose to act upon it. All those who favor the recognition of the Kellogg Government and believe that the Federal Government ought to sustain the authorities in Louisiana that have been recognized as the *de facto* Government, will vote for the admission of Pinchback. Some of these people are personally quite hostile to him, and after his admission on the *prima facie* case and the recognition of the Kellogg Government by the Senate, which this would be considered, they would welcome an investigation and such results from it as would lead to the expulsion of Pinchback from the Senate.

All attempts at compromise by any agreement between the parties in Louisiana are likely to fail. The only compromise that would give hope of peace or general satisfaction would be the resignation of Kellogg and the election of some man by the Legislature who would be more acceptable to the people. But Kellogg will not resign. The proposition of the Conservatives to take half the offices in the State, and in return disband the White League and behave themselves for the rest of Kellogg's term, is uselessly presented here, as there is no power in Washington authorized to accept it. But the Conservatives say the personal influence and advice of leading Republicans, and particularly the President, would cause its acceptance by Kellogg. They say Antoine can be induced to resign if the rest of the plan is agreed to. The supporters of Kellogg do not believe that any compromise of any kind can be effected.

WESTERN OPINION.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE KANSAS LEGISLATURE SUSTAINING THE COURSE OF THE NATIONAL ADMINISTRATION.

TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 24.—The following resolutions were passed by the House yesterday by a vote of 66 to 26, the debate lasting from Friday evening until 1 A. M. yesterday:

Whereas, The Legislature of the State of Louisiana, at its recent convention, and while engaged in orderly and lawful process of organizing, was invaded by a mob which violently interrupted its proceeding, prevented its organization, and forcibly took possession of its hall; and

Whereas, A majority of the said Legislature did thereupon appeal to the Governor of the State for protection; and

Whereas, The Governor did immediately respond to said request for protection, and by the assistance of the military force of the United States there present under a constitutional requisition upon the President, did reinstate said Legislature in peaceful possession of its hall so that it could complete its legal organization; and

Whereas, The right of a Legislature to assemble and peaceably perfect its organization, safe from violence, is a fundamental right of all legislative bodies, at all and whatever cost; therefore, be it

Resolved, First—That we indorse the recent special message of the President of the United States in relation to the condition of affairs in Louisiana as able, fair, and convincing, and as containing a triumphant vindication of his official action in the premises.

Second—That we have the highest confidence in the valor, patriotism, and integrity of Lieut. Gen. Sheridan, and that he can depend upon the support of the loyal people of this nation in the performance of his duties in upholding the Constitution and laws of the country.

Third—That the Secretary of State be instructed to send copies of these resolutions to the President of the United States, to Lieut. Gen. Sheridan, and to our Senators and Representatives in Congress.

POSSIBLE RECOGNITION OF KELLOGG BY CONGRESS—SHERIDAN TO REMAIN IN NEW-ORLEANS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—It is said by one of the most prominent Republican Senators that during the present week a joint resolution will be introduced recognizing the Kellogg Government, irrespective of Pinchback's admission as a Senator from Louisiana, and that a military Governor for Louisiana or any other Southern State, as some have privately suggested, is out of the question. Gen. Sheridan will remain at New-Orleans without limit as to time.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

BURNING OF ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH, HARTFORD, CONN.

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 24.—St. Patrick's Church, in this city, Rev. James Hughes, Vicar General of this Catholic Diocese, Pastor, was destroyed by fire early this morning. It was a freestone edifice, capable of seating 2,300 people, and was dedicated in December, 1851. Its original cost was $40,000, and with improvements as it stood was considered worth $150,000. The walls are standing, but will probably have to be taken down. The fire broke out soon after 3 o'clock A. M., and attracted an immense crowd of spectators, who watched with eager interest as the flames crept up the tower and spire a distance of 200 feet, and finally enveloped the cross, the sight being the grandest in pyrotechnics ever witnessed in Hartford. Among the valuable church property destroyed, which included all the sacred emblems of worship, was imported music, valued at a large sum, which the Pastor had secured during a period of over twenty years. All the valuable buildings adjoining—the convent, school-house, &c.—were uninjured. The insurance is as follows: On the building—In the Ætna of Hartford, $15,000; Insurance Company of North America, $5,000; Phœnix of Hartford, $15,000; North British, $10,000; Scottish Commercial, $10,000; Home, of New-York, $10,000; Lancashire, $5,000; total, $70,000; on the large organ, North British, $5,000; on the small organ, Springfield Fire, $500; grand total of insurance, $75,500. The building will be replaced at once. The origin of the fire is in some doubt, the insurance people believing that there was some defect in the furnace flues, and the Pastor thinking it was the work of an incendiary.

OTHER FIRES.

At 8:15 o'clock last evening a fire broke out in the house No. 189 Eighth avenue, occupied as a clothing store and dwelling by F. & G. Harris. The damage to the stock and building amounted to $6,500. The premises were owned by Mr. E. Wheeler, No. 8 Pine street. The cause of the fire is unknown.

Fire was discovered at 1 P. M. yesterday, in the rooms occupied by L. Baum, in the house No. 38 Oliver street, as a tailor shop. The flames were soon extinguished, with a damage to the stock of $150. The building, which is owned by Messrs. Milbank & Brother, was damaged $50.

Twelve of the large stables at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, were burned yesterday. The loss is about thirty thousand dollars. Seven hundred horses were in the building, but they were all rescued without harm. The fire was the work of an incendiary.

At 1:15 yesterday, a slight fire occurred at No. 63 Cliff street, in the premises occupied by Messrs. Schultz & Southwick, dealers in hides and leather. The fire was caused by hot ashes being thrown on a heap of rubbish. Damages, $50.

Fowler's mill at Owego, Brown County, Wis., was burned Saturday. The loss is $30,000; insurance, $7,000.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

The Minnesota Legislature has adjourned till to-morrow. Saturday's balloting for United States Senator stood Ramsey 58, Donnelly 52, Davis 21, scattering 17.

The joint Democratic caucus of the West Virginia Legislature met on Saturday to ballot for United States Senator. Several ballots were had, and the votes were scattered among five or six candidates, those receiving the highest being J. N. Camden, H. S. Walker, S. Price, and J. Brannon. The caucusing threatens to be tedious.

An inquest was held in Philadelphia yesterday on the body of Mary Seckel, aged twenty-four, whose death was thought to have been the result of malpractice. The result of the post-mortem made yesterday morning disclosed the fact that death had resulted from pleura-pneumonia, and a verdict to that effect was rendered, and the parties arrested on the charge of being implicated in the alleged malpractice were discharged.

The balloting for United States Senator in the Tennessee Legislature on Saturday was attended with the most intense excitement. Of the several contestants, Stephens, Quarles, and Brown withdrew, leaving the field to Johnson, Bate, and Ewing. On the fourteenth ballot Bate received 48 votes, lacking only one of an election, and this was lost by one of his supporters becoming so prostrated by excitement that he had to be carried from the House. The balloting was resumed till the eighteenth ballot had been made, which stood Johnson 42, Bate 45, Ewing 7, scattering 2. The convention then adjourned till to-day.

ANOTHER FATAL QUARREL IN KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 24.—A special dispatch to the *Courier-Journal* says that William Rochester, a son of Col. W. H. Rochester, of Danville, who is a very prominent citizen of that part of Kentucky, was shot and killed in Lancaster, Ky., last night, by W. S. Miller, keeper of the Lancaster Hotel. There are various rumors as to the origin of the quarrel, one being that young Rochester made a movement as if to draw a pistol, when Miller shot him.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

ITALY.

GARIBALDI IN ROME—ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION OF THE VETERAN.

ROME, Jan. 24.—Gen. Garibaldi landed at Civita Vecchia yesterday evening. He was received with the most enthusiastic demonstrations by the people, and conducted through the town by a torchlight procession.

The General arrived to-day in Rome. He was met at the railway station by the Mayor and members of the municipality, and cordially welcomed to the city. Several workmen's societies formed a procession with bands and escorted the old hero to his hotel. Immense crowds lined the streets and cheered with the wildest enthusiasm as the General passed. No disorder of any kind marred the demonstration.

THE GARIBALDI DEMONSTRATION—HE WILL PROBABLY SPEAK IN THE DEPUTIES TO-NIGHT.

ROME, Jan. 24.—The most extravagant demonstrations of popular feeling were made at Garibaldi's reception to-day. The people took the horses from his carriage and drew him to the hotel.

The crowd around the hotel was so great that Garibaldi was obliged to leave incognito, and proceed to a private residence. He is expected to be present Monday night in the Chamber of Deputies, and will probably speak during the debate on the arrests of Republicans.

SPAIN.

KING ALFONSO'S PROMISE TO THE BASQUE PROVINCES—AN EXHORTATION TO CARLIST OFFICERS—REVIEW OF TROOPS.

MADRID, Jan. 24.—King Alfonso, in his two proclamations of yesterday, promises to respect the *fueros* of the Basque Provinces, and exhorts those officers whom the revolution induced to join Don Carlos to return to their comrades in the Army of Spain.

The King to-day reviewed forty thousand troops at Peralta, and was warmly cheered by the soldiers as they marched by.

SEIZURE OF CARLIST ARMS BY THE FRENCH AUTHORITIES.

PARIS, Jan. 24.—The French authorities on the Spanish frontier have seized a convoy of arms destined for the Carlists.

RUMORS OF A COMPROMISE WITH DON CARLOS.

MADRID, Jan. 24.—Various rumors are in circulation here of a compromise with Don Carlos.

AUTOGRAPH LETTER FROM KING ALFONSO TO QUEEN VICTORIA ANNOUNCING HIS ACCESSION.

LONDON, Jan. 25—6 A. M.—An autograph letter from Alfonso was delivered to Queen Victoria on Saturday, formally advising her of his accession to the throne, and assuring her of his intention to rule over Spain on constitutional principles. A similar notification has been received by France.

GREAT BRITAIN.

DEATH OF REV. CHARLES KINGSLEY.

LONDON, Jan. 25—5 A. M.—Rev. Charles Kingsley died yesterday, aged fifty-six years.

THE LIBERAL LEADERSHIP.

LONDON, Jan. 25—5:30 A. M.—The meeting of the Liberal members of Parliament to select a leader for the party is appointed for Feb. 2.

FRANCE.

THE DUC DE BROGLIE AND THE ASSEMBLY—A THREATENED DUEL AMICABLY ADJUSTED.

LONDON, Jan. 25—6 A. M.—The *Times* correspondent at Paris telegraphs that it is considered that the Duke De Broglie, by the part he took in the day's debate in the Assembly, has dissipated all chances of forming a new Administration, as a vote on a motion to close the debate, which was made and supported by his partisans, proved there was a majority of nearly one hundred against him.

The Duke Decazes recently sent seconds to M. Du Temple to demand an explanation of certain letters charging him with violating his engagements. It is now announced that the affair has been amicably settled.

MONTENEGRO.

THE DIFFICULTY COMPROMISED—DETAILS OF THE ARRANGEMENT.

VIENNA, Jan. 24.—The Montenegrin difficulty has been compromised. The citizens of Montenegro who are implicated in the Podgoritza massacre are to be tried at Cettigne. The evidence of the Turkish witnesses in the case will be taken at the frontier town of Spush.

MEXICO.

DEATH OF A FRENCH EDITOR—THE ENGLISH DEBT—THE CARLIST GENERAL EGANA.

CITY OF MEXICO, Jan. 17, via HAVANA.—Rene Masson, editor of *Trait d'Union*, (French,) who was noted for his support of the Liberals during the period of the French intervention, is dead.

The *Diario* (official) denies the signing of any document recognizing the English debt, adding that such a contract never will be signed.

The *Federalista* proves that the Carlist General Egana served with the Imperialists in Mexico during the war.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Jan. 24, 1875.

THE ALLEGED SALE OF A NAVAL CADETSHIP.

There seems to be no doubt that the House Committee on Naval Affairs will make a unanimous report, acquitting Representative Stowell, of Virginia, of the charge made by George W. Graham that he had sold a naval cadetship through the agency of Graham, and received one thousand dollars out of the seventeen hundred dollars which Graham obtained from Dr. Beatty, the stepfather of the boy Schoolcraft, who received the appointment on the nomination of Stowell. The evidence in no particular shows guilt on the part of the accused.

THE TARIFF.

The Committee on Ways and Means will not consider the subject of taxing tea and coffee, &c., until they shall have received the bill in course of preparation by Secretary Bristow. The "Little Tariff" bill, which recently passed Congress, will not be sent to the President for his approval until Monday. There is no doubt that he will sign it.

DEATH OF A LARGE RAILROAD CONTRACTOR.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Jan. 24.—Melton A. Clyde, of this city, and of the firm of Dillon & Clyde, of New-York, died here to-day, after a distressing illness of five weeks. He has been a prominent railroad contractor, the latest and largest work with which he was connected being the great tunnel from the Grand Central Depot in New-York to the Harlem River.

THE CENTENNIAL.

THE CLASSIFICATION.

THE SYSTEM ADOPTED—FINANCIAL MATTERS—THE EXPENSES OF THE COMMISSION—THE AWARDS—POLICE PROTECTION—THE COMMISSION AND CONGRESS—HOTEL ACCOMMODATIONS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Jan. 18, 1875.

One of the very all-important matters which have come up before the Centennial Commission for discussion is the classification of the different exhibits. Without a reliable and intelligent classification no exhibition can be a great success; for without it, there is nothing to indicate specifically or generally the nature of the exhibition. Indeed, classification may be said to be the frame work of an exhibition. Without it the various committees could never carry out the objects of their organization, the work of arranging would break down in chaos, the jurors would be unable to make just awards, the exhibitors would find difficulty in comparing their exhibits with others, and the public would know very little of the true nature and value of an exhibition which, for six months, they had been studying with patience, or to which they had bid adieu for want of patience. There have been plenty of international exhibitions. And yet no one appears to have had a perfect classification, no two appear to have had the same classifications. The best systems of classification hitherto brought into practice were, in the eyes of the commission, those of the London Exhibition of 1851, and the Paris Exhibition of 1867, known as the "dual" system, a system combining the arrangements of the objects by countries, the geographical system with the grouping, according to the nature of the objects; this being accomplished simply by placing objects belonging to the groups in parallel galleries or zones, while sections of these zones, crossing them at right angles, are assigned to different countries. It was quite practicable to use this dual system without starting from the basis, which produced such incongruities in the French Exhibition. After mature deliberation and much counsel, the commission determined to adopt the dual system in conjunction with a system of grouping based on a derivation of manufactured products from the crude materials of the earth. This system groups objects in the following order:

1. The natural products of the earth useful to man, or the basis of manufactures.
2. The manufactures, and results of the combinations and working of such products.
3. The means and appliances by which the results have been attained.
4. The resultant effects of such productive activity.

This system places the raw materials at the base or foundation, and then, in succession, as nearly as possible in the order of their development, the results of the use of these materials, placing at the end the higher achievements of the intellect and imagination. Acting on this basis, the Commission have divided the exhibition into ten departments, as follows:

1. Raw materials—mineral, vegetable, and animal.
2. Materials and manufactures used for food, or in the arts, the result of extractive or combining processes.
3. Textile and felted fabrics; apparel, costumes, and ornaments for the person.
4. Furniture and manufactures of general use in construction and in dwellings.
5. Tools, implements, machines, and processes.
6. Motors and transportation.
7. Apparatus and methods for the increase and diffusion of knowledge.
8. Engineering, public works, architecture, &c.
9. Plastic and graphic arts.
10. Objects illustrating efforts for the improvement of the physical, intellectual, and moral condition of man.

Of these ten departments Nos. 5 and 6 will be chiefly represented in the machinery hall. No. 9 will be wholly in the art gallery; while portions of Nos. 1, 6, and 8 will be in the agricultural and horticultural halls. It is here that the decimal system of notation adopted by the committee shows itself so admirably, each department being divided into ten groups, and each group into ten classes. This gives the following table:

Departments.	Groups.	Classes.
1	10 to 19	100 to 199
2	20 to 29	200 to 299
3	30 to 39	300 to 399
4	40 to 49	400 to 499
5	50 to 59	500 to 599
6	60 to 69	600 to 699
7	70 to 79	700 to 799
8	80 to 89	800 to 899
9	90 to 99	900 to 999
10	100 to 109	1,000 to 1,099

And what a perfect street directory is this decimal system to the visitor to the exhibition, in conjunction with the official catalogue, which will be published in English, French, German, and Spanish. He desires to inspect the display of knit goods, hosiery, and fancy goods. His catalogue tells him that these articles come in under class No. 305. The decimal system tells him that classes 300 to 310 are in group 30, and that group 30 is in department No. 3. He knows that the departments run from one end of the building to the other, through each country; he therefore seeks out department No. 3, strolls along it till he comes to group 30, and, when in group 30 he has only to pick out class 305, no difficult matter, surely, when there are only ten classes in a group, and he has his eyes to aid him in lighting on the particular class of "knit goods, hosiery, &c.," of which he is in search. In fact, the number of a class indicates the group and the department to which it belongs, just as the number of a house on a main thoroughfare in this city indicates its exact position with regard to the cross streets.

The financial prospects of the Centennial keep pace with the progress in the general work of the commission. The Revenue Bureau, under Ex-Gov. Bigler, is fulfilling the purposes of its organization, and there is no fear of being able to raise the sum necessary to finish the buildings. Subscriptions to the Centennial stock are coming in from a variety of sources. Those who have all along favored the exhibition as a fitting mode of celebrating the Declaration of Independence are naturally subscribers to Centennial stock, and many who not only did not favor, but have opposed the exhibition from the first, are now subscribing for stock on purely patriotic grounds, viz., that the world regards the exhibition as American and national in its origin, and will look upon its failure as equally American and national. Again, many exhibitors are unwilling to place themselves under public obligations for the space they may want to occupy, and when they send in their applications for space they forward their checks for five, ten, or twenty Centennial shares, as the case may be. Others again make an investment in a few bonds for the mere satisfaction of saying hereafter that they hold them. This is a decidedly inexpensive luxury, as the value of a bond is only $10, thus being within the reach of all. But it is to the bureau of revenue and the board of finance that the commission will doubtless look for the bulk of their subscriptions to the remainder of their stock. With regard to Congress, it may be safely assumed that the commission will not make any further application for an appropriation toward the general funds. The commission have had the fullest estimates of the probable entire cost of the exhibition prepared, and they feel justified in believing that, after the reduction in the cost of the buildings, of which I spoke in my last letter, they will have funds enough forthcoming from the public for the general expenses of the exhibition. There are, however, some special matters in connection with the exhibition finances for which the commission seem to think that Congress should provide, and I judge that sooner or later the question will be brought before Congress in some shape or other. In the first place, the commission was appointed by Congress, the commissioners are the mere agents or servants of Congress, and it is felt that Congress should pay the expenses of the administration of its own appointees. Again, with regard to the awards to successful exhibitors; it is claimed, and with apparent justice, that in order to give them that full effect and value which they have received from other international exhibitions, it is imperative that the awards should emanate directly from the Government. This is especially forcible in the case of foreign exhibitors. The majority of them know little or nothing about the commission. They only recognize the United States Government in the matter, by whose invitation they will be exhibitors, and from whom they will certainly expect to receive any awards to which they may be entitled. The reception of them from any other source will not only deprive them of much of their value but will be also apt to give offense. Another expense for which Congress will be probably asked to provide is the police protection of the exhibition and its treasures. The exhibition being "held under the auspices of the Government of the United States"—to use the words of the act of Congress creating the Centennial Commission—it is certainly all important that it should be distinguished for dignity and order. It is thought that this dignity and order can be best sustained by a military police force, and that such a police force would permit of far greater economy than if the commission had to organize one of their own. It is also felt that the Government, having invited foreign nations to forward their products here for exhibition, is the proper and only responsible authority for guarding those products while here. The best possible police force under the circumstances would be a regiment of soldiers. Of the 3,000 acres of land in Fairmount Park, the City of Philadelphia has loaned 450 acres to the commission for the purposes of the Centennial Exhibition. There must be plenty of room for the encampment of a regiment of soldiers on this ground besides the exhibition buildings, and if there is not there is no doubt that the Park Commissioners would loan additional land for the purpose. Certainly no more suitable or pleasant spot for an encampment could be obtained, or one to which commissariat supplies could be more readily and cheaply conveyed. A military uniform and a sentry's rifle, moreover, would add more to the harmonious effect of the exhibition than the fashionless jacket, straw hat, and club of the constable of the period.

In one of my former letters I spoke of the utter inadequacy of the hotel accommodations of Philadelphia for anything like the large influx of visitors which the exhibition is certain to cause. This is likely to be partially remedied by the action of the New-York hotel-keepers. The exhibition will be open during their dull season, when they have plenty of spare room. Some of the more enterprising of them are negotiating, I hear, with Col. Thomas Scott, of the Pennsylvania Railroad, for some especial arrangements by which visitors can go to and from the exhibition over his line, so as to make it worth their while to make New-York their abiding place. A variety of plans are discussed. The most feasible would appear to be that which proposes for a stipulated lump sum to board a guest in New-York for twenty-four hours, send him by coach to Jersey City, and thence by rail to the exhibition and return. Terms to be made on the same principle for a week or more, allowance being made for a lesser number of journeys to Philadelphia, and entrances to the exhibition during a period. People would not be likely to go every day. Whether or no this particular arrangement will be carried out I cannot say. But I think it is tolerably certain that something in this way will be done. At all events, it is well known here that Col. Scott has been making several experiments lately as to how fast he can run a train between New York and Philadelphia with safety and comfort to the passengers.

CONNECTICUT POLITICS.

THE CANDIDATES FOR STATE OFFICERS ON THE REPUBLICAN TICKET.

From the Hartford Post.

The candidate for Governor, Hon. James Lloyd Greene, of Norwich, is one of the foremost citizens of Eastern Connecticut, and his popularity in his own city is attested by the fact that last Summer he was re-elected Mayor by an almost unanimous vote. The Norwich *Bulletin* says of him: "Mr. Greene is a man of sterling integrity, of high social position, of undaunted courage and independence of character, who possesses withal the warm affections of a large circle of influential friends, and the respect of those with whom he may differ, ever so widely, in thought and opinion. No man, moreover, in Eastern Connecticut has so large a share of personal popularity among all classes of his fellow-citizens, or could bring to his support for any public office so large a following. The peer of any gentleman who has held the Gubernatorial office since the days of the revolution in culture and ability, he is besides a practical man of business, thoroughly identified with the interests and prosperity of his native city and State. Repeatedly called upon unanimously to the Mayoralty of the city, he has discharged the duties of the office, without emolument and without reward, so acceptably that after his earnest and repeated request his fellow-citizens would not consent to his relinquishment of its responsibilities. We warmly congratulate the Republicans of the State upon their choice of so able and true a leader, and the citizens of Norwich upon the high compliment conferred upon them in his selection. If the Republicans of the western part of the State shall second with the same zeal the efforts for his election which will be made by the party in this district, Mr. Greene will add another name to the honorable roll of citizens of Norwich who, for able, unselfish, and patriotic service, have deserved well of their State and country."

Hon. Charles L. English is a brother of ex-Gov. English, of New-Haven, and deservedly one of the most popular men of that city. His name has ever been counted on to strengthen the ticket in local contests. In early life he acted with the Democratic Party, but when his party broke the Missouri compromise he left it and joined with the band of men who formed the Republican Party in Connecticut, and presided over its first State Convention. He is still an enthusiastic Republican, and his speeches at the convention had in them the old spirit that gave the party victory in its younger days.

The candidate for Treasurer, Owen B. Arnold, is a native of Haddam. Educated at Yale, he located at Meriden and by a life of strict integrity and public spirit he has come to be regarded as one of the most worthy citizens of that thriving city. He is a banker, and by experience and training fully competent to the duties of the position for which he has been named. He has also experience as a member of the Legislature, and will be a valuable member of the new Republican administration.

Col. Augustus H. Fenn, of Plymouth, is a young man of sterling qualities. He fought with Sheridan in the Valley, and at Cedar Creek lost his right arm on "the sacred soil." Since the war he has qualified himself for the Bar, and is taking high rank as a legal advocate. His name will arouse enthusiasm throughout the Naugatuck Valley, and among the hills of Litchfield, whence he drew the men with whom he fought rebellion.

Gen. Robert B. Craufurd has long been Cashier of the Norwalk Bank, and has ever held the esteem and confidence of the people of Fairfield County. He is the commander of the Connecticut National Guard, and is a competent soldier and popular gentleman. In the office of Controller he will carefully guard the interests of the people.

The more this ticket is canvassed the better it will be liked. The men are all good Republicans, capable and honest, and it will be to the honor of the party to elect them.

A LOST BABY.

HOW A CALIFORNIA MOTHER WHO WOULD DANCE WAS BADLY SCARED.

A ball was given at Camptonville, Yuba County, Cal., on New Year's Eve, which was attended by a certain lady who resides some distance from that place. She had a baby that could not be left at home. Arriving at Camptonville early in the evening with her baby, she put up at the Globe Hotel, kept by one Jones. She told Jones she was desirous of attending the ball if she could find some one who would take care of her baby. Jones, being an accommodating fellow, proposed that he would "father" the "young 'un" *ad interim*. The lady accepted the offer with joy, and putting the babe to sleep, laid it down gently in Jones' bed, and then went to the ball. Up to midnight Jones made frequent visits to the room, to attend to the wants of his precious charge. From that hour the babe, so far as Jones or its mother was concerned, was left alone, for Jones fell a victim to sleep. It happened, however, that a stage-driver was asleep in a room nearly opposite to the one occupied by the babe. About 1 o'clock A. M., says the North San Juan *Times*, the babe began to cry fearfully, and to appease it the stage driver took it to his own bed, and kept it quiet the remainder of the night. He was up and off by daybreak, before the mother had returned from the ball, and before any one was stirring in the house, leaving the babe fast asleep in his own bed. An hour later the ball broke up, and the mother returned to the hotel. She went straight to Jones' room to see her babe. Lo! and behold! it wasn't there—neither was Jones. Soon the whole house was in an uproar, and search was made for the missing babe, but all in vain. In the meantime the whole town was startled by the information that a child had been stolen and carried away. Finally, it was remembered that the stage-driver had slept in the house that night, and that possibly he might know something about the missing child. He was telegraphed to on the subject, to Downieville, and in the course of a few minutes a reply was received from him, which read as follows: "Frank Rampin: You will find the child in my bed at the hotel." On the reception of the telegram the mother rushed frantically to the stage-driver's room and found her precious babe lying in his bed fast asleep. Nearly everybody in Camptonville got drunk that day rejoicing over the event.

SHORT, BUT SWEET.

The South Bend (Ind.) *Tribune* tells the brief story of the bliss of a New-Carlisle man thus: "A worthy German of that place went to Chicago last week, and on Saturday returned with a wife. There was nothing out of character in this, of course, and it was only natural that his friends should do their utmost to make the fond bride welcome. This they did right heartily. They gave her a turkey dinner on Wednesday, with pies, puddings, and the like. And she appreciated the hospitality, it is said, to the fullest extent, entering into the hilarity of the occasion with as much zest and freedom as though she was the oldest member of the community. She made herself so thoroughly at home as to create some surprise, but it was set down as artlessness. Nothing of the sort. She meant to make hay while the sun shone, and she knew that that particular spell of weather wasn't likely to last. Nor did it, for a man arrived on the first train from Chicago Monday morning, and set up a claim as husband No. 1 to the woman, or at any rate one whose claim antedated that of the New-Carlislian. The woman couldn't or wouldn't dispute it, and the short, but sweet season of connubial bliss with No. 2 was then and there abruptly terminated."

ALEXIS AND HIS BRIDE.

THE GOSSIP A LADY SENDS TO AMERICA FROM BERLIN—THE HANDSOME NEW VILLA AND ITS CHARMING TRANSIENT OCCUPANTS.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.

BERLIN, Monday, Dec. 28, 1874.

In the pleasant suburbs of a city not a day's ride from Berlin there stood, this Summer, a new and handsome unoccupied villa, whose outward proportions and pleasant yard were a constant source of admiration to a cozy little party of Summer guests that assembled for coffee on the piazza of the adjoining house. The building had been put up by a dealer for the purpose of alluring some of the gay American butterflies who hover yearly around the attractive city, and who are willing to spend an immense sum for appearance sake. But the late panic or some other unknown cause had kept the handsome villa long untenanted, much to the regret of curious eyes that were only too willing to be amused by watching the movements of their neighbors, as well as that of the avaricious owner, who demanded an enormous rent. Our little circle was thrown into a flutter of excitement one morning by the announcement that the villa had been rented for a few months to a wealthy Russian family. A retinue of servants were soon busy making the necessary preparations, and one wagon after another toiled up the sandy road loaded with elegant furniture, covered with blue and rose-colored satin damasks. The arrangements afforded us an endless theme of conversation and conjectures, and the coffee hour was often prolonged as late as it was possible for us to use our crochet-needles, in the hope of seeing the arrival of the family, or the mistress, who we all agreed must be young and beautiful to harmonize with the charming decorations of her home.

One bright afternoon our anxious waiting was relieved by the sound of wheels and the quick steps of spirited horses, and soon a magnificent carriage rolled up to the gateway. The footman sprang from his seat, opened the door, and assisted an elderly gentleman of prepossessing appearance to descend the steps; then came a pretty child of two or three years; then the mother, a beautiful young woman, her grace and carriage indicating noble birth. She was dressed in an elegant and becoming costume of the latest mode. Her broad-brim felt hat, turned up at the side and edged with gray ostrich feathers, while a long plume of the same color drooped gracefully from the crown, set off her handsome face to the best advantage. She gathered up her velvet mantle and walked proudly into the house without deigning a glance at the curious eyes who overlooked her from the neighboring piazza above, but bowed graciously to the servants who assembled to receive her.

Passing weeks did not serve to allay our curiosity, for no one could tell who the pretty Russian was, and after a few days the elderly gentleman disappeared. She seemed to have no friends or acquaintances. No one ever came to the house, and when she drove out it was always with her child and a lady, evidently her companion. Day after day passed in the same manner—the customary drive of an hour or two, the same submissive greetings of the butler and footman on her return. The handsome rooms were regularly lighted every evening, and the rose-colored curtains threw a mellow radiance over the grounds as far as the rays could reach. But no gay voices were heard within, no kindly visitors came to relieve the monotony of the passing hours to the beautiful mistress. The prolonged quiet became wearisome to most of the guests in the adjoining house, and the eager curiosity had settled down to an occasional conjecture as we awaited the postman, and were often disappointed in our pleasant expectations, while he invariably passed on to the handsome villa. Individually, my interest increased rather than abated, for as I often sat alone enjoying the gathering twilight in my room which faced the chamber of the pretty, solitary woman, the gas was lighted, and without drawing the curtains the child was arrayed by the nurse in his nightly garments under the careful supervision of the mother. This seemed to be the one hour for which the mother lived, and I saw her tender caresses, and the frolicsome gambols of the beautiful boy with a growing interest that I did not care to impart to others, for I was jealous of the friendly carelessness with which they regarded me. Knowing that I still sat by my window, and could see directly into the room, they did not care to shut me out by loosening the falling drapery of the window. So my kindly interest kept pace with my imagination that wove for them many a romantic tale.

A rumor reached us that the pretty woman was the banished wife of a certain member of a royal family, but nothing occurred to confirm the report. The magnificent open carriage had been put away and replaced by an elegant close two-seated cab, in which the lady and child took their usual airing. The short days and cool evenings admonished the Summer guests it was time to disperse to Winter quarters, and I confess it was with a feeling of real regret that I looked for the last time on the bright boy and his interesting mother, for my interest had grown to be more than mere idle curiosity.

A friend who remained promised to announce to us anything unusual that might happen to our interesting neighbor. Soon we heard, "since a certain royal family are reported to be in Paris, our pretty neighbor has received a dispatch regularly every morning." The messenger who chanced to bring a dispatch to our landlady, complained that he had made that long walk every morning for some days in order to carry a dispatch to the adjoining villa. This seemed to confirm the floating rumor, and the lady grew to be more an object of interest than ever.

Not long after an unusual excitement at the villa attracted attention, and the anxious appearance of the pretty woman at the window announced an expectant arrival. Presently a tall, handsome man in plain black dress walked quietly up from the depot. The butler and footman were waiting at the door fairly laughing from the crown of their powdered heads to the soles of their slippered feet. At the first sound of the opening gate, the pretty woman, regardless of all ceremony and everything but giving sway to her long pent-up feelings, flew down the stairway, and in an instant more was clasped in the loving arms of her husband, the Grand Duke Alexis of Russia.

He remained with her Friday, Saturday, and Sunday, only going out with her and the child for a drive in the close cab. Sunday evening she took him alone in the cab to the depot, and Tuesday morning our papers announced that Sunday, 12:30 P. M., the Grand Duke Alexis arrived in Berlin, from Paris, and took lodgings with the Russian Embassador. We knowing ones smiled over the petty deception, but out of regard for the devoted wife said nothing, and now that all danger is over, I intrust the secret to the generosity of your readers, who I know will sympathize with the situation of the pretty Countess, who dares not to be the acknowledged wife of a possible claimant of the Russian throne.

THE SARATOGA COMBINATION.

Gen. George B. Wright, Chairman of the Western Bureau of Railway Commissioners, attended the late meeting in Cleveland, and has given the Indianapolis *Journal* some information concerning it. He represents that the meeting was harmonious and effective, and says that it was specially called to bring the commissioners and railway managers into closer communion, that they might learn each other's views and better understand the motives that had governed the Commissioners thus far. The real sphere of the commission, he explains, is to regulate freight and passenger tariffs, to cut off commissions, and reduce expenses, and to be a sort of Board of Arbitration. After several hours of consultation, the board adjourned until Feb. 3, without taking any progressive or retrogressive action. The next meeting will be held in New-York, at which the Eastern and Western Bureaus hope to meet the managers of the principal roads of the country. At the Cleveland meeting the following Commissioners were present: George B. Wright, of Columbus, President; Warren Colburn, of Toledo; John S. Newberry, of Detroit; E. R. Wadsworth, of Chicago, and L. N. Andrews, of Indianapolis. The following roads were represented: Atlantic and Great Western, Toledo, Wabash and Western; Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis; Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western; Terre Haute and Indianapolis; Lake Shore and Michigan Southern; Cleveland and Pittsburg; Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago; Pittsburg, Cincinnati and St. Louis; Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central, Jeffersonville and Indianapolis, and Vandalia.

OBSERVING THE SABBATH.

The following story is published by a Connecticut paper: "There lived in New Haven County, a few years ago, a man whose wife Tabathy was widely known for her strictness in observing the Christian Sabbath, as he was for his remarkable patience in bearing with some of her unpleasant ways. One Sabbath morning a barrel of flour stood in the front hall which had been left there late Saturday evening, which to the good man seemed to be in the way, and that it would not be very wrong to put it in its proper place before going to church. So after breakfast was over he proceeded quietly to roll the barrel to its place, which was up one flight of stairs. No sooner had he reached the stairs and commenced to ascend, than his wife came out and forbid him going any further, declaring if he did that God would withdraw his blessing from them, and the whole blame would rest upon his conscience. After pausing a moment to think he resolved to proceed, and let the consequences be what they would. Having succeeded in getting it half way up the stairs, Tabathy determined to have it her way, as usual, reached up and took hold of his feet, pulling them from under him, when he and his barrel of flour came to the bottom, causing the head of the barrel to come out, covering him with the contents. As soon as the poor man could remove the flour from his head sufficient to speak, he looked up to his wife meekly and penitently and said, 'Tabathy, let us pray.'"

PLYMOUTH CHURCH.

MR. BEECHER'S MORNING SERVICE—INTRODUCTORY PRAYER.

WHAT IT IS TO BE CONTENT—PAUL'S MEANING—INCIDENTS AND ILLUSTRATIONS—MR. BEECHER EXCUSES HIMSELF FROM PREACHING IN THE EVENING.

The preliminary flakes of snow that ushered in yesterday's storm had no deterring effect upon the streams of worshipers and curiosity seekers that poured into Plymouth Church previous to 10:30 o'clock yesterday morning. The bright, cosy edifice was packed systematically from platform steps to upper gallery, until not another inch of available room remained. The ushers were as busy as bees, and Assistant Pastor Halliday was here, there, and everywhere. Two superb stands of exotics decorated the platform. One, to the left of the Pastor's chair, stood three feet high from the floor, and was composed of passion flowers and lilies of the valley. The other reposed in a dish of frosted glass on the Mount-of-Olives-wood table at Mr. Beecher's left elbow. It was a large bouquet of delicate water lilies, vines, and grasses, pink-hued, scarlet, golden, and pure white, the mass crowned by two large lilies, one white and the other yellow.

Mr. Beecher arrived late. He entered hurriedly at 10:35, and immediately mounted the platform, stopping a moment at the corner to kick off his overshoes, and then advancing quickly to his chair. Hastily divesting himself of his coat he sank into his seat and buried himself in the perusal of some letters that lay on the table awaiting his coming. The choir arose and sang Wesley's "Blessed be the God and Father," Miss Lasar rendering the solo portions. Having finished his reading, Mr. Beecher looked up for the first time and glanced around the church. Evidences of a severe cold were on his face, which was flushed. His eyes were bloodshot, probably from the same cause, and he had an air of great physical weariness. His survey being concluded he marked time to the singing with his open hand, and at its end arose and advanced to the reading-desk where he delivered a fervent prayer, recognizing his dependence upon God and asking for needed graces. He thanked Providence for manifestations of good already received, and concluded by reading the second chapter of Paul's epistle to the Philippians. Then having given out the 255th hymn, beginning:

"Yes, the Redeemer rose.
The Saviour left the dead;
And o'er our hellish foes
High raised his conquering head,"

he sat down and crossed his legs. While the congregation was singing, Mr. Beecher occupied himself in various ways. He pushed back the glass vase of flowers on the table beside him, and gazed abstractedly out of the left gallery window at the now fast-falling snow, at the same time banging the arm of his chair with his clenched fist in time to the notes of the organ. The hymn ended, he arose and advanced to the reading-desk once more. In the faintest possible voice he said, "Let us join in prayer. What way shall we cast up our eyes to Thee. O Lord! where is the location of the New Jerusalem? How shall we behold its shining battlements? Yet there is a way that Thou hast pointed out. It is a way of trial, of sickness, of sorrow, of disappointment, and of death. By Thy death Thou hast opened such gates of truth to the world as it never before knew the existence of. Through them we find the path to be strait and narrow, one in which we often receive cut feet and bruised hands, but it is always a way of ascent. Thou dost grant us truth, revelation, and an abiding comfort that is more than all earthly comfort. Thou givest us a companionship with the invisible. A strange companionship! We cannot speak to them, nor clasp hands with them. It is a companionship that sets at defiance all rules of earthly companionship. In this we are blessed, for though we seek Thee night and day, yet we live in the hope that out of the infinite will come some voice or whisper by which we may recognize our God. At other times Thou sendest us wings which lift us above the material things and our souls come back refreshed, strengthened, rejoicing, and full of content to endure. Thy ways seem strange because we are so unpracticed in spiritual things. We are constantly measuring life by the measure of the body; we judge of the spiritual by rules springing up from material forms. While Thou art dealing out Thy affluence on all about Thee—upon those who have escaped the thralldom of the flesh, we below are hovering between the flesh and the spirit. Our minds are now clear and now clouded again by our passions; but our reliance is in Thy steadfastness. We know that Thou dwellest in a cloudless land. Only in the thought of Thee have we victory sure and absolute, because where Thou livest we, also, will live. This is our faith, our sun, our hope. We are struggling, fighting our way through a wilderness. The Moabite, the Amalakite, and all the armies of the heathen are upon us: yet we are sustained by our hope in Thee, that Thy patience will endure throughout all. We confide in the grandeur of the Divine nature. Art Thou not more grand than the stars coming one by one into the veil of night; than the Summer sun walking through the heavens at midday? Thou art Thyself the sun of the sun, the light of the stars. It is that great beating heart of Thine that sends the warm blood coursing through the veins of the universe. O, Lord! why should we look up out of our cradle and instruct Thee as to our needs? What can we do but stretch out our arms and be taken up by Thee? The witnesses to Thy goodness are multitudinous. Here are former children of darkness telling how through their darkness they received the rays of Thy light. There are weary witnesses testifying that Thou hast relieved them of their burdens, and again there are those who, after having been buffeted by the winds and waves of sin, have been conducted by Thee into a safe harbor. The human soul records thy presence and power as well as it does its own existence. Reliance upon our Father gives us confidence and hope. So, glorify Thyself, but know that we are connected with Thee by the ties that bind a child to its parents. Pray grant that we may be able, each of us to make known Thy goodness toward us and grant us all power to put trust in Thee. Grant that those whose mission it is to preach the word of God may not disfigure it by the carnal element in them; that we may not in anything misrepresent Thy infinite goodness; that we may walk among men as Christ did. Grant that all Christian Churches may become more Christ-like. Grant that the Pastors may preach with more of the spirit of Christ and less of the spirit of the Church. Grant that the United States may look upon other nations with a spirit of justice and brotherhood. O Lord Jesus we yearn for Thy coming. Hasten to lift us out of this vale of misery into Thy abode of peace unspeakable. Though the time of Thy arrival has not been revealed to us, hasten it, O Lord! Lord Jesus, come quickly!"

Mr. Beecher had gradually warmed in the fervor of his delivery, and the last sentences sounded like a despairing cry for succor. The effect was to throw a hush upon the multitude which lasted until the Pastor had stepped back and returned to the desk with the letters he had been reading just after his arrival. "I have," he said, "during the past week suffered greatly from the influenza which is now epidemic. I have so far recovered that I have felt myself able to undertake the labor of morning service, but I must decline to conduct a second service to-day. My brother, Rev. Mr. Davis, of the Simpson Methodist Episcopal Church, has very kindly consented to take my place this evening. I have heard nothing but the best and kindest words regarding the preaching of this brother, and I hope that your gathering to listen to him will not show any difference on account of my absence, except that you who are not in the habit of coming in the evening shall come this evening, so that my brother shall see that his kindness is appreciated. Allow me to say that I have spoken in this manner not that I consider you inhospitable to strangers. On the contrary, I think that there is no church so attached to its Pastor as you are to me that is so willing to listen to others who may take my place. But the impression is otherwise. Ministers feel somehow that they are unwelcome when they come here, but I know I have your approbation in saying that you are always ready to welcome a minister who is earnest and means business." Mr. Beecher then announced the continuance of the morning prayer-meetings during the coming week, and several minor matters, and gave out the 1,247th hymn, immediately correcting himself by saying "the 247th."

The singing finished, Mr. Beecher hastily drew some manuscript notes from his pocket, and, throwing them upon the table, arose and read from the fourth chapter of St. Paul to the Philippians, the 11th, 12th, and 13th verses. He chose the following for his text: "I have learned in whatever station I may be placed to be content."

That, said he, is a very remarkable declaration to be made by anybody. You will recollect the many tales or fables of the great gifts offered by a famed Eastern King to any man who would prove that he was contented, and how ludicrous the views of contentment of the various candidates turned out to be. It is a matter of philosophical axiom that men are never truly content, but are always about to be. Therefore, to hear a man of education and of learning like Paul say such a thing is most extraordinary. It is easy to say "I am content." I can understand that a man who lives for money alone, and who is on the point of seeing twenty thousand dollars choused out of him, and who, after days and nights of plotting and anxiety, by a dexterous stroke gets hold of it—I can understand that for a whole evening he will chuckle and say, "This is something worth living for; I am now perfectly content." Everybody—by which I mean somebodies—is content at the moment of the attainment of a great desire. But, in all cases, if the question be asked, "Are you content as to your entire life?" can they say, "In whatever station I have been placed I am content therewith"? The conception of the saying of Paul does not limit it to the gratification of certain wishes. Do you take considerable pride in mortifications, contumely, trials, and sorrows, and can you say in relation to them that you are content? How many among you can hold up your hands to this? And yet Paul says, "In whatever station I may be placed I am content." Is he quite sure of himself? Paul was a large man—one of the largest men that God ever put upon the earth. We are not yet large enough ourselves to take in the full measure of this man. I have always held that the old theologians discussed by all odds the secondary writings of Paul, and, for obvious reasons, neglected the most important. Therefore, theology has been largely made up of the washings of the gold in the river-bed, while the treasure lay mountainously abundant shut up in the rock.

Mr. Beecher had begun wearily, but he had gradually warmed up to his subject, and here rose to the full height of his native eloquence. The audience listened enthralled. He continued: "To be content does not mean to be pleased. A man can be contented, and yet not pleased. He may have a calm patience that will permit him to remain over night in a low inn, filled with a miserable rabble composed of the riff-raff of a bad neighborhood. If I am shipwrecked, and after a struggle with the waves am cast ashore and find shelter in such a place, I can thank God for my deliverance. Yet every element is distasteful to me. The air reeks with the vile fumes of liquor, and with hoarse oaths; the company is obscene, yet by comparison my position is good. How have I learned this? I have learned it by being swirled in the whirlpools; by being bumped and buffeted by the angry waves; by being chilled to the marrow. I know it because I thought I would have perished; because I had almost given up all hope when I fell upon the door and burst it in. A man is not obliged to like his circumstances to be content. Neither must we confound contentment as a state of profound indifference. A man who has no sort of moral feeling may be content to sit in a camp on the plains and to hear what no man ought to hear. New York City, that vast cesspool of everything vile and obscene, is not the worst place in creation by any means. The worst common sewer on the globe is the mouth of man. Men sit calmly and have poured into their ears pails of blood—themes, recitals that should make the dead shiver in their coffins. But such men are as hard as alligators, and they may say they are content. Insensibility or want of feeling is not contentment. Paul knew of virtue in the gutter, and of vice exalted, when he said he was content, but he was not indifferent to either. Corpulent indolence was not his failing. Paul was not a fat man, surely. He had black hair, and was of a bilious temperament. His feelings did not stop. Much of the feeling of this world comes in gusts. Paul's feelings were tenacious. He had certain great elements in his nature. He always reminds me of the German story of an Æolian harp which a German count constructed by stretching iron wires from tower to tower. When the wind blew gently the wires responded with gentle music, and in the storm thunder came rolling forth. They were the same wires all the time. When the winds blew from heaven on Paul's mind, it responded in the manner of the harp. He seems to have had no art in his nature but holiness. He was a large but not a universal genius, and as to contentment in any such sense as not to be enterprising, he had none of it. Not far from the passage I have read for you, in the same chapter, he says that he made always for his mark, forgetting what was behind, and stretching out for what was before. We must, therefore, in order to understand the scope of his idea, develop in any man's life its great idea or aim. Such a man must be of a superior nature. When he selects an end for himself, and pursues it with concentrated power, he makes everything else subordinate to it and indifferent. They become so relatively to the one great end. Men are born to be fortune-builders as well as to be skillful constructors of mechanism or composers of music. Fortune-building is a genius. It is congenital. The fortune-builder starts out as if on a mission. He goes to Asia, Africa—around the globe. All his powers work easily, concordantly. He is not indifferent to social attractions, but all things that tend in the direction of the fortune he is aiming at become to him prosperities, and those that tend away become adversities. There is no sickness, no anything that he will not go through to that end. He may be in China, and may have to fill his house with Chinese who may be odious to his moral sense. It is necessary, and it is done. It may be necessary to go out during the day. The physician warns him that it is unhealthy, but he goes. Nothing can stop him. See the great Generals of the English Army in India. I am not defending the morality of Great Britain in this campaign. I presume that these officers went to India because they were ordered. They took into no account the unhealthy country, the treacherous natives, and the untold suffering they endured. They wrote home that the campaign was succeeding gloriously. That took away all feeling of inconvenience. The case of the poor student is an apt illustration. The best things are not chronicled. When the old woman's apple-stand on the corner is upset there are twenty reporters to tell in the newspapers next morning in which direction the apples rolled. Anything that is visible or manifest gets into the papers, and anything that anybody wants to keep secret—that goes in sure. [Laughter.] The morning newspaper has a maw that requires to be fed, like a whale that takes in a hogshead of water that he may squirt it out again and get the few shrimps it contains. [Laughter and clapping of hands.] I had a boy once in this congregation who walked all the way from Michigan for the purpose of satisfying his craving for knowledge. I used my little influence to secure him a scholarship in Columbia College. He took a round of lamp-lighting, putting out the lamps every morning and lighting them every evening. He added soon a limited newspaper route to his labors. He has his own little room, bought his own provisions, and was his own cook, chamber-maid, washer-woman, and factotum. [A pause.] Happy man! [Laughter.] He never lost courage, and persevered through good report and evil report. He considered the lamp-lighting a joy and the newspaper route a piece of good luck, for they helped him to the little money he needed. There sits a man who helped him when he learned his circumstances, and was his counselor and—[slowly] mutual friend. [Laughter.] He went into the Army, commanded a regiment, and died after coming home from the civil war. He had the impatience of a desire for knowledge. He said, "I am content." Did he like to get up at 3 o'clock of a Winter's morning to put out his lamps? How would you like it? Did he like it? Not absolutely, but the end he was striving for was so precious that every inconvenience became as nothing to him. Look at the great explorers—Rawlinson and such as he—who travel to Egypt, to Babylon, to Baalbec, and the sites of other ancient cities, at the risk of every inconvenience, and dig out old treasures that the world may be enriched. All that they laugh at, but it is not agreeable; it is distasteful. A man goes into the birch woods and puts up his tent, and leaves behind him the ten thousand luxuries which, if Jeems didn't bring them at his call, he broke the law. He is out there after trout, and when, at the end of the day, after wading the forest streams, he brings in an eight-pound trout, [hesitating] which he has caught; [laughter;] he would just as lief sleep on the hard rock as not. The birch woods are more fragrant to him than the scent of a thousand perfumes. He is a hunter. Men go down to the south side below here, and crawl all day on their bellies through the wet grass, content if they get a chance to slap into five or six geese—that number would pay them. [Laughter.] They get their pay out of this, not out of that. It is the same thing with patriotism. Do you suppose that men who are in exile, detested and reviled, are unhappy? I don't, unless they have engaged in a bad revolution. But if they have been striving for liberty, all these things are nothing to them. Look at Kossuth. What do you suppose he cared for his sufferings? He thought of nothing but Hungary. He will yet see its freedom before he dies, I am sure. Like Moses, who led the children of Israel to the borders of the promised land, he will not be permitted to pass over, but he will see it. Take a religious example. I will give you a most remarkable instance of this kind. I will take not the Roman Catholic sect only, but that portion of them who are most hated by Protestants. I think there is nothing more affecting than the story of the Jesuits among the Indians of Lower Canada. They became residents among the Indians away from the world, and the history of their ill success, faith, contumely, patience, and sufferings, has not been surpassed in the world. It may be said that their motives were a mistake, and they were in one sense, but it is a great thing to me to find in every sect men who have been faithful through all to principle. I would not be the one to take this laurel away from the old Church. It shows that we are all really members of one great household family—this abandonment of man's self to the higher motives. Paul talks about presents that have been sent him. I don't know whether they were in the habit of sending the Apostles flowers, but some sorts of presents are alluded to. Paul was a gentleman. He looked at everything through the highest motives. He is a mean man who suspects other people's motives of being mean. [Reading.] "I learned both to be abased and to abound." There are men who have learned to be poor, and others who have learned to be rich, but there are few who have learned both. I don't know what school Paul studied in; where he learned to be a full man. [Reading resumed.] "Everywhere, and in all things, I am instructed and disciplined both to be full and to be hungry, both to be abased and to abound. I can do all things through Christ, which strengtheneth me." Yes, this did enable Paul to be as grand a man as ever walked the crooked surface of this globe. In view of this opening passage, we see what absolute freedom absorption gives to any great nature. You understand perfectly because you practice continually. You who have been to college—and those who haven't have missed great experiences—know the wild delirium of gladness of the schoolboy during the two or three weeks preceding vacation. He can't eat his breakfasts thinking of what is coming. I am thinking of a boy that was educated at Amherst and lived in Boston. At length the stage arrived to take him off. Then came the ride through Ware and Belchertown and Framingham, arriving in Boston at 9 in the evening. He was stone-cold when he got there. His enthusiasm had fairly used him up. What cared he about the hard trunk he had to sit on? What if the stage was behind time and no stoppage could be made for dinner? What cared he for dinner? Yet, a boy of sixteen has a lively sense of dinner. [Laughter.] The boy was full of home! What cared he? Abstractly considered, all this was not pleasant. [Laughter.] But it was all merged and lost. This feeling occurs most in the religious sphere. When a man consecrates himself to the infinite he has given himself with an intensity to his great aim that renders everything else indifferent. In this way we escape the common troubles of life. One reason that we are so haressed with care is that we have taken our aim so low. If we think only of the service of low ends without some superior crowning influence then we become the servants of care. If we think only of some mechanical art, of only the praise of men, why shouldn't we be under the dominion of care. There has been a great change of late years and more wisdom displayed in building in New-York. They go up six stories now; they will go up sixteen soon. That will be better, if danger from fire can be obviated. We will be further from noise, from dust; we will have purer air, clearer light, greater silence, and more comfort. The fact is that we build hovels on the dirt which are full of fleas, and have a bad odor. We have got to build higher, and lift ourselves above the great body of annoyances. I may say that no man who lives for his lower nature can be content unless he utterly abandons himself to it. It is all in vain to say that nobody is happy but the Christian. There would be less happiness in world than I believe there is, if I thought so. The men who pass their time in low saloons talking about fights, men whose gods are dogs and cocks—those men are happy. The fat, indolent man who has no investments, does not care for the rise and fall of the money market. He takes no interest in politics, or what is going on about him. When everything is in confusion he asks, "has Fulton Market burned down?" There lies the source of all his happiness, or unhappiness. [Laughter.] He will enjoy a low pleasure as long as life lasts. But woe to the man of intelligence who tries to be content with low pleasures. His life will be a constant contest between his higher and lower nature. Oh! that men understood that if they want peace and contentment they must go into the cause of God with enthusiasm. There is the cure for ten thousand ailments. If Christian ministers would stop disputing about the laying on of hands, and whether the Church should have the appointment of all who preach, and try to bring all their flocks to the same state of mind! Paul says, 'Woe is me if I preach not the Gospel.' What we need is a love of God amounting to real enthusiasm. What makes the pulpit weak is that the Church is trying to manage the great cause of Christ in the same manner as it would a stocking-factory, with odds and ends. It must have fervor and enthusiasm to thrive. I don't care whether the Preraphaelite school of painting is the best or not. Give me the one that paints the best pictures. We must make one aim for ourselves and care for nothing else. Let us pray for a firmer faith!"

Mr. Beecher's delivery had been fervid, his gestures rapid, and his voice at times toned to its highest pitch. His sermon was a masterpiece of elocution, and his audience were held spell-bound to the end. He gave out the 909th hymn, and put on his overcoat before sitting down. The blessing was hurried through with and the great preacher hastened to leave at its conclusion, but he did not reach the street without numberless greetings and handshakings from admiring members of his congregation.

MISTAKEN IDENTITY.

THE ERROR INTO WHICH A WOMAN TRAVELER FELL ON AN OHIO RAILROAD.

The Columbus correspondent of the Cleveland *Leader* relieves the monotony of his accounts of the current legislative news by such stories as the following, which he relates under date of the 22d inst.:

"A committee of the Cuyahoga County Bar, consisting of Messrs. William Heisley, John C. Grannis, Jason Canfield, and Henry C. Ranney, came down yesterday to look after the interests of the bill abolishing the Superior Court. While on the train they became engaged in animated conversation, in the course of which Sir William was frequently and familiarly addressed as 'Bill.' Opposite the Cleveland party sat an antiquated couple who will bear a little description. One was an old man whose subdued expression of countenance, bald head, and general air of downheartedness spoke eloquently of years of martyrdom and long suffering under the iron rule of a shrewish wife. A suspicious twinkle of a secretly-roguish eye testified, however, that he was generally ready to improve any opportunity that might offer itself to escape from domestic tyranny and indulge in amusements which his better half would look upon with horror. The other was a great big masculine-looking female, with an awful eye, a hooked nose, and a blue gingham umbrella. Her general make-up would have convinced the most careless student of human nature that the was the lawful ruler of the unhappy being who sat beside her. This good lady had pricked up her ears when the word 'Bill' first fell upon them, and by the time she had heard it repeated two or three times she had worked herself up into a very excited state of mind, which speedily found vent in the following tirade: 'I say, Josiah, do you hear that? That chap over there, with the ugly grin on his face and the big chaw of tobacker in his cheek, is Canady Bill. I heerd them other fellers call him Bill, and I'll bet my Sunday bunnitt his first name's Canady. He's the very same scoundril what goes through the cars gettin' jist sich old fools as you to play keerds and cheatin' the last cent out of 'em, and them other men is what they call his cappers, jist as sure as you're born. Josiah Jones, I see it in your eye that he's the very man what skinned you out o' that twenty-sevin dollars and the silver watch what Pa give you when we was married, the last time you went to Cleveland. But you hain't got the spunk of a jackass rabbit, and you'd let him go without ever doin' a thing to stop him. Now you mind what I say. You run and holler for the conductor, and I'll jest set right down on that swindlin' sharper and hold him till he comes. I will as sure as I am a livin' woman.'

The latter half of this rigmarole had been addressed as much to Sir William as to the husband of the indignant female, and to say that the wheelhorse of the Cleveland Democracy was astonished, and alarmed at her outburst is but to feebly express his feelings. Seeing that she was about to carry her threat into immediate execution, he arose quickly, and making a profound bow, in trembling tones thus explained matters:

'You are laboring under a mistaken impression, madam, indeed you are. My name is Heisley, William Heisley, madam, and I am a lawyer by profession. These other gentlemen are lawyers, too, and are very respectable gentlemen, madam. To prove to you that I am not the individual to whom you allude I beg to present to you my card—see, there it is in black and white—William Heisley, attorney at law, Cleveland, Ohio—besides I never play cards.' Sir William's labored explanation, his card, the assurances of the horrified husband and the audible smiles of the other passengers convinced the good lady of her mistake, and she subsided, leaving all quiet along the lines."

A WESTERN DESCRIPTION.

The Indianapolis correspondent of the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, in describing the election of a United States Senator from Indiana, puts in this graphic paragraph:

"Nothing of interest (during Senatorial roll-call) transpired until the 'Hs' were reached. H stands for hoodlum, and a great many other things, and among them for Hopkins of Marion, one of the horny-fisted representatives of the great city of Indianapolis. When his name was called he got on to one end of himself and put the other in the air, and produced a few tons of manuscript, which he requested to have read at the Clerk's desk, and then spread on the journal in explanation of his vote. He set forth the reasons that had impelled him to vote for Mr. Holman, and he recapitulated the Democratic State platform on the financial question, and asserted his belief that the money question was the one that carried the election; that four-fifths of his constituents were for the people as against the monopolists, and he wanted to wash his hands of any complicity in the union of the Democratic Party with the money power of the country. He said it seemed that the Democratic Party of Indiana were about to shake hands with Wall street, and he wanted none of it. He charged Mr. McDonald with duplicity in his financial utterances, claiming that that gentleman would not put himself on the record as supporting the platform, but would only say, 'I stand on the platform as I understand it.' After this vigorous explanation of his views the audience listened eagerly for the termination, expecting him to boldly say that under no circumstances would he vote for McDonald, but the cheerful idiot meekly wound up as follows: 'Nevertheless, being a Democratic, and not desiring to throw myself outside of the organization, I record my vote for Joseph E. McDonald, under protest.' This speech was greeted by peals of laughter, jeers, and applause, and Mr. Hopkins kind o' crawled into himself and disappeared."

A WOMAN'S SPITEFUL QUARREL.

The Detroit *Free Press* says: "A gentleman and his wife some time since engaged board at a private boarding-house on Elizabeth street, and until recently everything passed off amicably. The boarders, however, had a small child, and lately the hostess became convinced that said child was a detriment to the peace and prospective prosperity of the house. So she gently broached the subject of leaving to the gentleman's wife, performing the task as delicately as possible. But it appears that the point was very offensive to the boarders, and when all had been packed the women indulged in a little quarrel, using considerable harsh language. A few days thereafter, while cleaning the vacated rooms, a valuable ring, worth some seventy-five dollars, was found in a stand drawer. A polite note informing the late boarders of the discovery of the ring was immediately sent. In reply thereto an express wagon drove up to the door, and the expressman presented a written order for the ring. It was not complied with, as the hostess determined they should come in person. The case was then placed in legal hands by the ex boarders, and an attorney addressed a letter stating that unless the ring was delivered legal measures would be taken for its restitution. At last accounts the ring was inclosed in a box, and then packed in a barrel ready to be sent by an expressman."

GOLD AND SILVER.

MORE ABOUT THE BONANZA.

EXCITEMENT IN NEVADA—RELIANCE UPON A SEERESS—UNCERTAINTIES OF THE BUSINESS OF MINING.

Correspondence of the San Francisco Bulletin.

VIRGINIA CITY, Nev., Jan. 11, 1875.

There is no doubting the fact but that the citizens of Virginia believe in the bonanza. This word is on everybody's lips, and appears to be in everybody's thoughts. There is this, however, to be said. The prosperity of the city rests solely upon mining interests, and so the people here would be inclined to magnify, rather than otherwise, any mining development; for mining developments bring capital to the Comstock, by which they are directly benefited. The excitement extends the whole length of the lode, from the Justice at the southern end of the Comstock to the bonanza in Consolidated Virginia and California. One effect of the recent discoveries is to set a whole army of men to prospecting. More especially is this the case at the northern end of the ledge. It is now claimed that the Comstock ledge extends a considerable distance beyond the Sierra Nevada, the latter being about one thousand feet beyond the Ophir. As is usual in these excitements, men catch eagerly at everything which they suppose may tend to benefit them. Consequently a Mrs. Bowers, widow of the late Mr. Bowers, who was extensively connected with the Bowles Mine—which, at one time, was of considerable merit—is in great request. This Mrs. Bowers professes to be gifted with the power of a seeress, and the substance of her predictions is that the richest mines on the Comstock have yet to be discovered. Mrs. Bowers prophesies (and I merely mention this as an incident, to be taken for what it is worth, probably nothing,) that the Ophir Mine will yet be in the centre of Virginia, and that the great mining interests will be located northward of it. It must be admitted that the vaticinations of this lady influence people in prospecting. From a half to three-quarters of a mile, and even to a mile northward of the Sierra Nevada, claims have been taken up and bought for thousands of dollars where six months ago the ground would not be accepted as a gift. Associated with this are the usual concomitants of a mining excitement—jumping claims. So far there have been no duels with shot-guns over the fancied deposits which are to make men millionaires, but a shot-gun is regarded by some as an indispensable necessity for the protection of their rights. One party, representing Brown Brothers & Co., of San Francisco, has commenced to sink a shaft, three-quarters of a mile north-east of the Sierra Nevada, and are making preparations for grading and hoisting works. The services of a Superintendent, at a salary of $250 per month, have been secured, and he has instructions to go forward regardless of expense. The croppings are said to be very satisfactory. Another man named Moore, the locater of several mines on the Comstock, who has also located a claim of fifteen hundred feet in this direction, and is now down fifty feet, states that he has found pay all the way. In his imagination he is already the possessor of twenty-five million dollars, and it must be confessed that he is working with an energy which shows faith in his belief. On the other or western side of Mount Davidson prospectors are busy, and W. Frank Stewart, a Californian and Nevadan, has located a claim where he represents finding rock of considerable richness, although not of the character of that found in the Comstock. The effect of the excitement is already felt in the impetus the recent developments in the Consolidated Virginia and California have given to business. Merchants and others are preparing for a more extensive trade, feeling that the permanency of the mining interests is assured to Virginia.

CONSOLIDATED VIRGINIA AND CALIFORNIA.

In accordance with instructions received from the *Bulletin*, I have made investigations with regard to the existing state of affairs at these mines. Mr. Fair, the Superintendent, states that he has nothing to conceal, and manifested readiness to furnish information. The substance of his statements is as follows: He would prefer not making any calculation as to the actual value of the ore in sight, because ore varies so considerably in value. In one place gold may preponderate, while in another, taken but a few inches away, there may be but little gold, while the silver will go away up from five hundred to one thousand dollars per ton. He states that on the 1,500-foot level of the Consolidated Virginia they have run four cross-cuts for a distance of three hundred feet without encountering the east wall, and he cannot say how much further the ore-body extends. The immediate dividends which the mine will pay the stockholders do not depend so much upon the quantity of the ore they have in sight as upon how much they can mill. The number of men at present employed about the works and in the mine aggregates 520, of whom one-half are miners. This number may be increased indefinitely, limited only to the extent of the veins, but it would be useless to do so, because after the ore is hoisted it would only have to lie upon the dump awaiting opportunity for milling. Every mill on the Carson River and in the district is now fully employed. The Consolidated Virginia has at present hoisting capacity in its shaft, containing three compartments and three cages, for from 1,200 to 1,400 tons per day and, in addition, about 130 tons per day can be sent up through the Gould and Curry by the underground connections. They are now raising about 400 tons of ore daily, while their crushing capacity is only about 300. Consequently a large and increasing amount of ore is accumulating upon the dump. The mill just finished adjoining the Consolidated Virginia, and belonging to the company, started up on Sunday, and will be in full operation in a few days. This mill has sixty stamps and is calculated to crush 260 tons daily. Beyond their own mill, the Consolidated Virginia employs and keeps in full operation seven custom mills. On the line of the railroad, Mr. Fair also states, orders have been given for the erection of another mill of a similar capacity to that just erected. The work on this mill will be pushed forward with all possible dispatch. But before that is completed they hope that when the new mill is in full operation, the mine will be crushing from 500 to 600 tons per day. The company are also now sinking another shaft 1,040 feet east of the present one, with a similar hoisting capacity of from 1,200 to 1,400 tons, to that in use. This is intended as a joint shaft for the California and Virginia. The ore being extracted yields, according to quality, from $250 to $900 per ton, of which about forty per cent. is gold. In order to calculate what number of men must be employed to increase the dividends from $5 to $10 or upward per share, all that is necessary is to compute from the present quality of ore raised with the milling capacity. But the result will then, of course, depend upon the supposition that the rock will still average the same amount of gold and silver per ton as is now produced.

The raising and lowering of men, with the proper hoisting facilities, makes no perceptible difference in the amount of ore brought to the surface. Men occasionally go down and come up in the ore-trucks, while the ascent and descent are made with extraordinary rapidity. A descent and ascent of two thousand feet can be made in three minutes. The Consolidated Virginia is preparing to extract a larger quantity of ore than is at present raised, having laid in a stock of 2,000,000 feet of timber. The underground works at present consume 35,000 feet per day.

With regard to the California, nothing has yet been done beyond developing the mine. No ore is extracted but what is necessary for this purpose.

On the dividing line between the California and the Virginia a cross-cut has been made to the extent of 130 feet, and one other cross-cut to a distance of 32 feet. The force at present employed is 55 men. All the ore taken from the California is at present dumped with that from the Consolidated Virginia, and charged to the credit of the former mine.

The bonanza, as is known, is supposed to extend from the Consolidated Virginia and California through into the Ophir and Mexican. Mining experts report its extension to an absolute certainty. The Ophir now employs 230 men, from 120 to 130 of whom are engaged beneath the ground. There is room in the mine for 1,000, but it would be no use employing them, because there is no milling capacity to crush the ore. The Ophir mills crush upon an average 250 tons per day, but considerable more is hoisted from the mine and dumped for milling at a future period. The company have ordered a sixty-stamp mill similar in character to that of the Consolidated Virginia, and when that is put up they will be in a position to mill about double the quantity of ore. Mr. Curtis, the Superintendent, states that the mine will furnish sufficient quantity of water for milling purposes. The Ophir has also commenced to sink two thousand feet east of the present shaft. This will contain five compartments, with three cages each, and the engine and machinery will be capable of raising ore from a depth of five thousand feet. This shaft is intended to be used jointly with the Mexican. Some ninety-two men are now engaged in the Mexican cross-cutting and making drifts.

From the foregoing it will be seen that it is next to impossible to make an accurate calculation what number of men must be employed to make either of these mines pay a dividend of a given sum per share, and that milling capacity enters largely into any intended computations of this character. Mining, as is well known, is full of what may be called uncertainties, even in the bananza. For, as Mr. Curtis informed me, in the Ophir they have struck rock which yielded three thousand dollars to four thousand dollars per ton gold, with perhaps only forty dollars silver, and right alongside it, when they have been expecting to make a similar rich strike, the percentage of silver to gold has been altogether the other way. In the palmy days of Belcher and Crown Point these mines, I have been informed, employed upon an average a total of 800 men each. They did not increase their workmen, for the reason that the milling capacity of the district was more limited than it is now. Each of these mines at that time raised about 600 tons of ore daily. In the Belcher mine it was calculated that the raising and lowering of the men occupied one hour out of the twenty-four daily. As bearing upon the confidence felt in deep mining I may add a joint shaft is being sunk for the Chollar, Savage, and Hale & Norcross, which will have attached to it machinery of a hoisting power sufficient for a distance of 5,000 feet.

RACING AT CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 24.—On Saturday, at the Washington Course, in the first race, a dash of two miles, three horses ran. It was won by Bacon's Granger, with Mattie second. Time—4:08. In the second race, Consolation Stakes for beaten horses, three ran, and it was won by Hitchcock's Letitia H., with Katie Lee second. The last race was a hurdle race of two miles. Six horses ran. It was won by Friel's Midnight, Captain Jack coming in second. Time—4:06.

REV. DR. REED'S CHURCH.

THE SOUTH PRESBYTERIAN CONGREGATION OF BROOKLYN.

ITS HISTORY FROM THE FOUNDATION—CHARACTER OF THE SOCIETY—BROOKLYN IN 1842—ORGANIZATION OF THE CHURCH—PASTORATES OF REV. DRS. SPEAR AND PATTON—THE CHURCH AND ITS PASTOR DURING THE WAR—GROWTH OF THE CONGREGATION—FULL LISTS OF CHURCH OFFICERS—SKETCH OF THE PRESENT PASTOR.

The South Presbyterian Church of Brooklyn was founded in 1843 by members of that denomination residing in what was then the extreme southerly portion of the city. Among them were some of the most active laymen of the denomination in the Metropolis, men remarkable not less for their earnestness in church matters than for their social position and high reputation. The character of the church was molded by these people, and it is to them that the society owes its present reputation and past success. In the choice of its Pastors the congregation has also been fortunate, the three gentlemen who have in turn filled that office being all of them more or less favorably known to the Church at large and to the public. Its temporal affairs have been managed with commendable prudence and moderation; and while never backward in responding to proper calls upon their resources, its people have carefully avoided anything tending to sensationalism or display for the mere sake of display itself. To-day its members include among them many of the most respected citizens of Brooklyn, and the field of its missionary, charitable, and social influence is as wide and as improved as that of any other society of equal numbers in either of the two cities.

A comparison between the Brooklyn of 1842, the year in which the church was organized, and the same city to-day is a striking example of the growth of American towns, especially of those situated contiguous to large cities. The population of Brooklyn in the year first named was not much more than one-tenth of the number of its present inhabitants. Oil-lamps lined the comparatively few streets which had been laid out, and the ferries at Wall street and Hamilton avenue had not yet been projected. Travel was confined to the Fulton Ferry, and the boats on that line were of an antiquated and inferior description. Water was supplied from wells, and the present system of paving and drainage was unknown. There were no parks, unless the small inclosure before the present City Hall could be called by that name. Green-Wood Cemetery was still a thing of the future, and the dock accommodations along the East River front were confined to a few slips and piers, patronized chiefly by the coasting trade of Long Island and the Sound. Educational and charitable institutions, such as are found in the city at the present time, were few in number and in their infancy. Even in the matter of churches, for which Brooklyn has since become famous, there was much of room for improvement.

The first meeting of the friends of this new church, was held at the residence of Mr. John Boynton in Pacific street, on the 22d of June, 1842. About a dozen gentlemen living in the vicinity were present, and, after proper religious exercises, organized by electing Mr. John A. Davenport Chairman, and Mr. Ransom G. Williams, Secretary. The following resolution was then unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That in the Providence of God the time is now arrived when it is not only desirable but expedient that a Presbyterian Church should be organized in South Brooklyn, to be connected with the Presbytery of Brooklyn.

A second resolution was also passed, to the effect that a proper edifice be immediately purchased and opened for Divine worship. The congregation was organized on the 20th of July, 1842, on which occasion the following gentlemen were elected Trustees: John A. Davenport, John Boynton, Ransom G. Williams, Maltbie Weed, Wyllys Ames, Nathaniel Horton, William M. Pinneo, Edwin C. Hamilton, and Truman Hastings. Rev. William W. Patton (who has since figured so prominently in the Swing trial) officiated as Pastor for the first three months. On the 18th of September following the ecclesiastical organization was completed by the Presbytery of Brooklyn. Elders were appointed in the persons of John A. Davenport, Truman Hastings, John Boynton, Francis H. Abbott, Sanford Cobb, Jr., and Edward Dunscomb. Maltbie Weed, William R. Dwight, and Allan Wheeler were elected Deacons. The committee of the presbytery who officiated in the constitution of the church were Rev. Dr. Cox and Rev. Messrs. Duffield, Rowland, Fairchild, and Bidwell. Seventy-two was the original number of the members, thirty of whom were males and forty-four females. A part of them were Congregational in their preferences, others were Old School Presbyterians, and still others inclined toward the tenets and practices of the "New School," which was then rising into prominence. Many of them were originally members of the First Presbyterian Church, of which Rev. Dr. Cox was Pastor. After a full discussion of the views of all present, it was determined that the "New School" influence should predominate in the new church. It was also resolved that one-third of the Board of Elders and Deacons should retire annually, their successors to be chosen by vote of the congregation. For the first two years of its existence the society worshiped in the purchased building on Pacific street, between Court and Clinton streets. Before the close of 1842 Mr. Patton resigned his connection, and Rev. Samuel T. Spear was elected to the vacancy. This clergyman, whose ministry is so intimately connected with the history of the church, was a native of the northern part of this State, where he was born in March, 1812. In early life he studied medicine, and after graduating at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in this City for two years, he practiced as a physician in New-York, and then left the profession to enter upon a theological course under the instruction of Rev. Dr. Berrian, of Troy. After his ordination he was settled as Pastor of a Presbyterian Church in Lansingburg, N. Y., where he remained until called to the pulpit of his Brooklyn charge. Dr. Spear's ministry in the South Church, lasting, as it did, for more than twenty-eight years, constitutes an epoch in the religious history of both New-York and Brooklyn. During that period all the leading clergymen of the two cities, including such men as Armitage, Bellows, Chapin, Beecher, Storrs, Budington, Eddy, Bethune, and their compeers rose to eminence, while the number of churches, Sunday-schools, and other religious agencies were multiplied tenfold. On the approach of the war, Dr. Spear and his congregation were among the first to take sides in favor of the national integrity. Slavery in that day was a power, the magnitude of which in these *post-bellum* times is not easily conceived. As a distinguished anti-slavery leader has since said: "The clergyman, who, in these days preferred the teachings of his Master to the mandates of the slave power was a marked man." Let him declare ever so moderately his opposition to a system which violated the fundamental principles of religion, and he became at once a target for every conceivable species of insult and abuse. Even to the ranks of his professional brethren the malign influence often found its way, and fortunate for him if the people whom he was serving did not revolt against a course which exposed them to proscription in their business relations. At that time commercial directories were in extensive circulation in which the names of all Northern merchants who refused to bow to the slave power were published in a "black list," and the public "cautioned" against patronizing any man known to be hostile to the institution. But the congregation of the South Church were cast in a different mold; they had grown up under the blessings imparted by free government and free labor, and were not to be cajoled into sacrificing their self-respect by acquiescing in the aggrandizements of the slaveocracy. They supported their Pastor in the course he had taken, and throughout the long and dreary war upheld his hands and lightened his burdens in the struggle in which he was engaged. Between the years 1861 and 1865 he preached nearly thirty sermons on subjects connected with the great contest, many of which were published at the request of his congregation. Of these the ones on "Obedience to the Civil Authority," preached April 28, 1861; "Constitutional Government against Treason," May 5, 1861, and "The Duty of the Hour," preached in 1863, were productions which at the time elicited much comment. In October, 1866, when the struggle between President Johnson and the Republicans was at its height, he delivered a discourse on "The Citizen's Duty in the Present Crisis," which was subsequently printed, and met with a large sale. At a later period he took a leading part in the contest over the question of the Bible in the public schools, a subject which stirred up so much excitement in Kings County in 1870 and 1871. Since that time he has been more or less before the public in connection with various educational and charitable enterprises, in all of which he has exerted a marked influence for good.

During Dr. Spear's long ministry, the growth of the church was rapid, and at the same time lasting and substantial. A class of people were attracted to its services by whom the church could not fail to be benefited. All its religious and charitable works have been carried on in a quiet but none the less effectual way, and the influence thus exerted upon the community has been felt in all grades of society. Its bounty has been bestowed with a liberal but discriminating hand. In membership the congregation has more than quadrupled the number of its active communicants. The Sunday-school has experienced a similar increase, and, in a general way, the growth of the church and its appendages has been fully up to the most favorable expectations of its founders.

In 1871 Dr. Spear retired from the pastorate to become one of the editors of the *Independent*. Rev. Dr. William W. Patton was called as his successor, and shortly after Dr. Spear's departure assumed the duties of the pastorate. Dr. Patton was a gentleman of great culture, polished manners, and an unfailing capacity for pleasing, which won him many friends. He resigned a short time after his installation to accept the Presidency of the Presbyterian Theological Seminary of Chicago. Rev. Alexander Reed, D. D., of Philadelphia, was elected to fill the vacancy, and in June, 1873, was installed as Pastor.

The present church edifice was erected of brick at the corner of Clinton and Amity streets, in 1845, at a total cost of $30,000, including ground. In 1845 the sum of $2,700 was raised to discharge the floating debt, and five years later the outstanding mortgage on the church property, amounting in all to $14,000, was canceled. Extensive repairs and alterations have been made to the structure since the war, and at present it is one of the most comfortable and commodious in the city. It seats upward of twelve hundred persons, and is amply provided with chapels, Sunday-school rooms, church parlors, &c., all conveniently situated in a large building to the rear of the main edifice.

The total membership of the church at present is 350, and of the Sunday-school about the same number. The following are the officers of the society for the current year:

Elders—Nathaniel Lane, Czar Dunning, George C. White, Peter P. Sherwood, John Aikman, Philo S. Ely, William P. Cook, Edward R. Dillingham, P. M. Borland.

Deacons—Francis E. Knight, Roswell F. Howes, E. P. Berrian, Jonathan Brownell, Nimrod Woodward, Peter M. Borland, George C. White, Jr.

Trustees—J. S. T. Stranahan, Czar Dunning, W. M. Aikman, J. A. Degraw, James Kelsey, Nathan Lane, P. P. Sherwood, E. C. Halliday, J. W. Dunning.

REV. ALEXANDER REED, D. D.

Rev. Dr. Reed was born in Washington, Penn., on the 28th of September, 1832. His father, Robert R. Reed, M. D., was a distinguished citizen of Pennsylvania and a member of the House of Representatives in the days of Jackson and John Quincy Adams. Alexander Reed graduated at Washington College in 1851, and at the Western Theological Seminary, Pittsburg, in 1856. His taste for a ministerial career was not without precedents in the family, both his grandfathers having been ministers of the Church of Scotland. Another of the same stock was Pastor of Barnbury Turnan shortly after the Reformation. On being ordained, the present Dr. Reed was called to the pastorate of a church in Upper Octorara, Chester County, Penn. This was in October, 1857. Seven years later he was installed in the Central Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia. During the war his sympathies and exertions were strongly enlisted on the side of the Union, and as General Superintendent of the Christian Commission he achieved a reputation second to none of all those engaged in that honorable and difficult branch of the service. He has also held the offices of Trustee of the General Assembly, Chairman of the Committee on the Relief Fund, and at different periods has been chosen a member of all the boards of the Church. He was one of the earliest and warmest friends of the union of the "New" and "Old" Schools, and in September, 1867, presided at the meeting of ministers and elders which called a convention of all branches of the Presbyterian Church in the United States. He called and addressed the first meeting in favor of church union on the basis adopted by the General Assemblies in 1868. The meeting for this purpose was held at his church—the Central Presbyterian, in Philadelphia. In 1868 he was elected Moderator of the Synod of Philadelphia, and has, on a number of occasions, been delegated to represent his synod in the General Assembly. At one time he was elected President of the Philadelphia Temperance Society, and was ever active in the advocacy of that great reform. When the Republican National Convention met in Philadelphia, two years ago last June, to nominate a candidate for the Presidency, Dr. Reed, by invitation, made the opening prayer, for which he was highly complimented by the press and by the prominent speakers who followed him. In Brooklyn he has met with the warmest reception, and, although settled in the pastorate less than fifteen months, has impressed most favorably not only his own church, but the clergy and laity of all denominations with whom he has come in contact.

SERMON BY REV. DR. REED YESTERDAY MORNING.

Though the weather was very severe yesterday morning, a large congregation was attracted to the South Presbyterian Church, corner of Clinton and Amity streets, Brooklyn, to hear the Pastor, Rev. Alexander Reed, D. D., preach. Dr. Reed took the text: "Without controversy great is the mystery of godliness." First Timothy, iii., 16. His sermon was upon the incapacity of the scientists of the age to understand the mysteries of religion as revealed in the Bible, or to explain or understand the mysteries of anything around us in nature. He spoke as follows:

Last Sunday, as many of you will recollect, it was our privilege to consider this question: "A knowledge of the Bible a preservative from sin," interpreting the utterance of the Psalmist: "Thy word have I hid in my heart, that I might not sin against Thee." But it has been said to me, and it is the question of multitudes, "How can we make the Bible a rule of life when there is so much in it that is mysterious and really incomprehensible?" This suggested to me that a suitable sequel to that sermon would be this subject: "The inability to understand perfectly the Bible is no reason for neglect of it; and that imperfect knowledge of everything is inevitable." This morning I propose to discuss that mystery is essential in a divine revelation. Our Saviour said to his disciples, "Unto you it is given to know the mystery of the Kingdom of Heaven." The Apostle Paul often used the expression, "The wisdom of God is a mystery;" "mystery of His will;" "the mystery of Christ," "mystery of God." The word here employed is derived from a verb which means to close, to shut, to conceal, and mystery as used in Scripture always means something into which men must be initiated, something undiscoverable by human reason, these supersensual and supernatural things of religion. Mysteries may be said to be of two kinds: The one such as would never have been known without revelation, but being revealed may in a measure be explained and understood; the other that the existence of which, when revealed to us, we know, but cannot comprehend its manner and mode. Now that there are mysteries of both these kinds in the Bible no one will deny. Indeed, the Scriptures themselves distinctly declare that they contain mysteries. Touching the Almighty, "we cannot find Him out. Great things doeth He which we cannot comprehend." All these and other statements from a single book of the Bible, and one of the oldest books, tell us in advance that there will be mysteries; and there are. The Trinity, the incarnation, the resurrection of the dead, the spiritual union between Christ and His followers—these are mysteries, because they are beyond the power of human reason. And yet they can be believed.

In the text we are told that, "Without controversy, great is the mystery of godliness." The word godliness might be translated religion. Now, it has long been a favorite argument with unbelievers of various kinds that, because the Bible contains incomprehensible things, therefore it cannot be received. For example, Pierson says: "The doctrine of Divine influence is a mystery, a thing supernatural, and therefore not to be believed." All skeptics do not take this ground, I know. Emerson says, "To be great is to be misunderstood." But it is a shaft that has been aimed at Christianity for centuries, that as we cannot perfectly understand the Christian religion, therefore we must reject it. Now, the question to be determined is, whether the fact that there are mysteries in the Bible is an argument against it, or whether it cannot be conclusively shown that the existence of such miracles as it contains is not an unanswerable argument for it. If I can demonstrate this, then as Balaam, led forth to curse the people of God, really blessed them, so the argument thought to oppose God's Word should be made to uphold it. This, then, is the simple proposition: Mysteries are inevitable in a revelation from God to man. And the first remark I make is that if there had been no mysteries in the Bible it would be a valid objection against it. Let us not forget what the Bible professes to be—a revelation from God. In other words, a system of instruction for man, giving him information which he could not have obtained any other way. And—I speak it reverently—God could not make, without changing man's nature and capacities, a revelation of eternal realities which man could perfectly comprehend. Man in the body is finite, and the finite cannot compass the infinite, and in this life never shall. "For we know in part," says the Apostle, "but when that which is perfect is come, then that which is in part shall be done away." "For now we see, as through a glass, darkly." "Now I know in part, but then shall I know even as I am known." Such was the Apostolic view of the limits of human knowledge.

When we stand upon a plain or out upon the open sea, there is a line encircling us which we call the horizon, where earth and sky seem to meet—that is, it is the limit of our vision. So, as we look upward in the vast expanse, the eye falters and fails. Thus is it with the mental powers of man. There is a bound, a limit, beyond which thought is lost. Revelation can make known the Infinite Being only in one or two ways—either by presenting Him as He is, or by representing Him under symbols more or less adequate. But in either case man must accept, if he accepts at all, much that he does not comprehend. But again, if Revelation told us nothing of the infinite save that which the finite fully understands, then reason would say, Why a revelation when the human mind can attain to all that is revealed unaided? Besides, if man can fully grasp all that is taught in a pretended revelation, then it follows inevitably that man could have made it, and it may be human and not divine. For while it does not follow that a book is inspired because it is in part incomprehensible, yet, if it professes to reveal matters beyond the power of the human mind to comprehend, and at the same time contains nothing too profound for reason, it would be so far for the proof that it was not above human origin, and, therefore, not Divine. Hence we see at once that if the Bible was so written that a man could read it, study it, understand all that is in it, and throw it aside as exhausted—finished—the world, as constituted, would not believe that it was essentially different from other books, and, therefore, not Divine. But man's finite nature does not require a limit to his religious knowledge alone, and if it can be shown that the limits of religious and philosophic thought are the same, that corresponding difficulties occur in both, and from the nature of the case must occur, the chief foundation of religious rationalism is destroyed. Mark you, the difficulties which rationalism professes to find in revelation are not peculiar to revelation, but inherent in the constitution of the human mind, and such as no system of rationalism can avoid or overcome.

Now we turn to the second point. And it is this, that mysteries belong essentially to all the works of God in nature and in revelation. And so universally is this true, that a revelation claiming to be from heaven, containing no mysteries, would be different from anything God has ever made, so far as we know. Let us fully apprehend this point. When we come to examine the great questions of religion as revealed, we will meet with things which we cannot grasp, and yet which we can readily believe. For example, we will learn of the three persons of the Godhead. The divine-human person of Jesus, the new birth, the life eternal, of which the world knew nothing without the Bible, and which could only be known by a direct revelation from Heaven. Now, such truths as these are mysteries—facts which we could not have discovered by human reason, and also facts the reality of which we may believe. Their certainty we may know, and yet the mode or manner of them we cannot with finite powers comprehend. We may believe that they are, but it is impossible to tell how they are. They are supersensual, they are beyond our reach, mysteries only because the mind does not comprehend them. For mysteries, you will observe, are not contradictions, but imperfect discoveries; and just at that point in a revelation where the finite fails to grasp the truth declared the mystery begins, and just so long as man's nature is what it is so long will it be impossible to avoid mysteries either in nature or revelation. And therefore a divine revelation without mysteries—that is, things beyond human wisdom—would be different from all else God had created, and strong presumptive proof against it. For be it remembered, mysteries belong everywhere, in nature and in revelation. Let us prove this: Man meets mysteries everywhere in nature. The scholarly Socrates humbly testified, "This one thing only I know—that I know nothing." Newton, the profound, exclaimed, "I have gathered but a few pebbles on the shore, while the vast sea of knowledge lies before me unexplored." And Tyndall, whose name is so familiar nowadays, speaks of there being no solution of the mystery in which we dwell, and exclaims: "As little in our day as in the days of Job can man by searching find this power out. Considered fundamentally, it is by the operation of an insoluble mystery that life is evolved, species differently treated, and minds unfolded from their prepotent elements in the immeasurable past." How many philosophers have testified that only a learned man is able to appreciate the narrowness of human knowledge? It is still intensely true that a little learning is a dangerous thing. Why, my hearers, every scholar knows that no man can advance two steps in mental or natural philosophy without meeting questions that baffle the brain. Man is a mystery to himself. No mortal can explain a single heart-beat. His senses are mysteries, his mind a mystery. The union of body and mind a profounder mystery. A drop of dew, an atom of earth, the light he sees, the air he breathes, all are full of mysteries. And yet this same mystified mortal, perfectly bewildered by God's presence, wisdom, and power, will turn about and coolly demand that a revelation from God must be like an elementary school-book, perfectly understood. Utterly unable to read three pages in the book of nature, he confidently announces that he will not be ruled by a revelation that cannot be exhaustively mastered by his mind.

In our earthly life, though surrounded by mysteries, we know enough of facts and realities around us for our need, and our existence does not depend upon our profound knowledge of science, or the length of our lives, or our intellectual development. So in our spiritual life enough, abundantly enough, is known of the path that leads from earth to heaven, to guide safely home the feeblest saint. The wayfaring man, though a fool, need not err therein. Yes, man may not be able to comprehend a single attribute of "the infinite in its essence;" but, as the mathematician in dealing with infinitesimal quantities which he cannot fully understand, aims at truths in the natural world with all the certainty of demonstration, so a mental philosopher may attain to moral truths, although the very phrases he employs may be shrouded in mystery. Many ignorant men inhale the free air of heaven, and are as refreshed as the philosopher to whom that air is a mysterious compound that perpetually puzzles him. The prattling child, wearied with his play, stoops at the brink of the brook, and his thirst is as fully quenched and his tired frame as revived as could be the most scholarly chemist who had analyzed that water and weighed its elements a hundred times. So the savage, the child, can drink of the Gospel fountain, can receive a new life by the breath of God's spirit, and live as happily and hopefully children of the Lord as the profoundest Solon, sage, or savant the world has known.

In our daily life men meet mysteries—matters they do not understand—every hour; but this does not deter them from their daily duties. Who meets no mysteries? The artist, mingling his paints, by blending two colors in certain proportions forms a third, but how or why the scholars cannot tell. The photographer presents you a beautiful counterfeit of a loved friend, but how has it been obtained? Painted by the sun. The mechanic arts literally teem with mysteries, according to the Latin maxim, "The facts are known: the causes lie hid." An admirable lecture in our city last week by an eminent professor thoroughly defined and delineated a seed, but how life was in the seed no man could tell. This atmosphere we breathe is a mystery inexplicable, and yet not a man on earth refuses it because he does not understand it. This Bible tells us of a Trinity, a triune God, a Divinity in three persons. How a God thus subsists we do not know, but the fact we can believe, and act upon it—that is, reverence and trust in that God. "But," scoffers say, "we do not comprehend all this." Science tells us of three distinct atmospheres surrounding our globe—oxygen, nitrogen, aqueous vapors—all existing simultaneously in the same space, and yet each entirely distinct from the other two, and only very slightly influenced by their presence. Here, then, we have three in one, and one in three, according to science. To each of these atmospheres the author of nature has assigned specific functions as servants in a household. How they retain their identity and yet so commingle no man professes to explain. But we believe it. The gases that form water are chemically combined, but in air they are only mixed together. Each retains its own nature and all its properties unchanged. The pressure of one gas does not prevent the entrance of the other into the space it occupies. Indeed the greater the difference of their condition the greater the tendency to commingle. What is that but insolvable mystery?

Again, almost all aeriform substances submitted to the action of intense cold are reduced to liquids, and many of these have been frozen. But the chief elements of air cannot be liquefied by the intensest rigor of natural or artificial cold. A German chemist applied the intensest cold and pressure of twenty tons to the square inch, yet he could not liquefy these gases, and why? Chemists tell us it is an exceptional fact in nature. We all know that if the air could freeze the race would die. And when, a few days since, all over the North-west, the cold became so intense that mercury was frozen, and proof spirits was frozen, and almost all else was frozen, why the elements of the air were unaffected is only a mystery. Science tells us that if the density of the atmosphere were changed man could not live upon the globe, and this density depends on no less than four conditions: The nature, temperature, and quantity of the air upon the globe, and the power of gravitation. The law of gravitation, itself a mystery, tends to condense the air upon the surface. The radiation of the earth's heat tends to expand it, the one counteracting the other ceaselessly. Then if the quantity of the atmosphere upon the globe is changed the density correspondingly is changed, and finally the elements themselves may not vary or man must die. How all these laws are enforced through the ages with unerrable uniformity is simply inexplicable by man to man.

Again, oxygen is much heavier than nitrogen. Why do they not follow the law of hydrostatics, oxygen sink and nitrogen rise? Yet we cannot detect the slightest disproportion in the deepest mines and on the highest mountains. The force of diffusion, they tell us, explains this. And pray, what is the force of diffusion? But the atmosphere has other elements besides these. For example, carbonic acid. Now, carbonic acid is poisonous to animal life and indispensable to vegetable life. Yet as it is one-half heavier than common air its natural tendency would be to sink to the earth, forming a layer of deadly air in which no animal life could survive. But in fact we find the greater amount of carbonic acid in the higher atmosphere. If the force of diffusion of which we are told distributes the gases of the air, why does it allow the heavier in the higher air, thus defying the law of gravitation?

Science once taught that fire was one of the original elements. Now science, being changed in this, as it is always changing, tells us that fire is merely a process of chemical combination—that is, the thing consumed combining with the oxygen of the air. The decay which we observe in nature is only slow combustion. And this is the very same oxygen which we receive into our beings, and which bathes our delicate eyes, and everywhere seems so neutral and powerless. How wonderful the contrast between its active and passive conditions! How shall this complete inversion be explained? says Prof. Cook, of Harvard. There is a cloud of mystery hanging over it all which the progress of knowledge has not dispelled. Why it is that at our temperature oxygen should be intensely passive and in a higher degree intensely active, we cannot explain—we cannot even conjecture. The facts are undisputed; the causes lie hid in the counsels of the All-Wise. This atmosphere is sustained in its proportions, says the eloquent author of the Graham lectures, only by the exact balancing of a thousand conditions. The complications of this wonderful machinery so far transcends man's mental power that to understand its combined action is simply impossible." Why, there are more mysteries in the atmosphere than in the scheme of redemption, and yet men talk continuously and glibly about exact sciences, and are ready to say, "We have done with these theoretical conditions of knowledge, whether logical or fictitious, the metaphysical or abstract, and rely only on the scientific or positive." Now how positive is science in its definitions or explanations, since it complains of vagueness and inaccuracy. Let us inquire: Science has to do with one entity or thing, and, according to it, with one only, namely, matter. Now what is matter? Is it that which occupies space? But this is not asserted to by all philosophers, and even if true, what idea does it give of the nature of matter. Moreover, the definition depends upon the meaning of space. Now space, according to many, is only a form of thought, and what would we apprehend by matter occupying a form of thought; or if space is more than a form of thought, what is it? It cannot be called a thing, for that would identify it with matter or mind, neither of which is it believed to be. If we call it extension, says one writer, we come back to the same difficulty, for how can we speak of extension without the idea of something extended? But if space is thought as something extended, our definition is ruined, for it would be an extended thing. Or shall we perceive matter as that which is perceivable by the senses? But according to best authority the senses are only the properties of matter, and then matter would be defined as that which is perceived by matter. Or, if the senses be organs of the mind, then the definition amounts to this—that matter is something of which the mind receives an impression as different from itself. Thus we are reduced to a mere negative definition. Matter is not mind, according to many, the best definition possible. So that the professor who answered his daughter's question, "What is mind?" by the laconic answer, "No matter," and the other question, "What is matter?" by the answer, "Never mind," was rightly esteemed as wise as he was witty. If, however, we attempt to define matter by defining its qualities, we attain nothing more. Call matter that which has color, divisibility, solidity, and what have you done? You have simply predicated of matter certain properties which are either mere conceptions of the mind, or else can be conceived as belonging to something objective only as we first conceive of the objective thing to be existing. That is, either we think of the matter before we do of the quality, and therefore matter is not defined to our thought by the definition of the quality; or else we think of the quality before we do of the thing to which it belongs. And, in that case, there is no need of thinking of the thing at all; or, at least, the thing is constituted by the quality, and is identical with it, which is the same as to say that it itself is nothing at all. And we are brought to the principle denounced by Hegel—that nothing and being are the same. Or, shall we insist, as many do, that matter is not a substance, but pure force? But is it not held, on the other hand, that inertia, or the absence of force, is the essential characteristic of matter? Then, idealists tell us that matter is a phenomena of mind, and materialists tell us or hold that mind is a modification of matter. Thus manifestly the highest authorities cannot agree in defining this one theory, and, indeed, are in fierce dispute whether or not the thing exists at all.

Men object that the Bible divides the race into two classes, good and bad, yet science divides things into organic and inorganic, and yet it is chemically true that there is no more difference between marble and oak than between marble and quartz. Science speaks definitely of the animal, vegetable, and mineral kingdoms, and yet the minerals pass into the vegetable and afterward return to the mineral kingdom. Skeptics object to the doctrine of the ubiquity of God, an everywhere present Spirit, and yet they present to us a theory that all simple substances are composed of atoms, indivisible particles, aggregated but united, not even brought into actual contact, but separated from one another by an imperceptible ether. These atoms are simply hypothetic. No one ever saw one, or ever expects to see one. And what is this ether? It, too, according to the atomic theory, must be composed of atoms, and why do we not need a new kind of ether to fill up the space between these atoms, and so on, *ad infinitum*. This ether, they tell us, is so thin as to elude all chemical analysis. Really its existence is hypothetical. It is a name for our ignorance—ether everywhere and God nowhere.

They tell us that sound is caused by waves of ether. But this is not all. Heat, light, and color, as well as sound, are all conveyed by this mysterious, invisible, intangible medium. The difference between colors is the same precisely as the difference between notes. Color corresponds to pitch. Red, green, blue, &c., are names we give to sensations caused by waves of ether breaking at regular intervals on the retina of the eye.

Here is mystery on mystery, and yet because men cannot fathom such questions as the Divine sovereignty and man's free agency, the incarnation and resurrection, therefore they reject the Word of God and spurn the revelation of heaven. Encompassed by mysteries everywhere, rejecting only the mysteries of the infinite. Why, a drop of water is a mystery to any man. Composed of two gases, it can be decomposed by electricity. Yet Prof. Faraday has shown that it requires more electricity to dissolve a drop of water than to charge a thunder-cloud. A pressure of twenty tons to the square inch will not reduce hydrogen or oxygen to liquids. Hence, a force still greater must be ceaselessly employed to hold these elastic gases together. In every drop of water there is a constant striving of the elements to escape, as exerting a force to break the bounds in which they are held, to be measured only by concentrated thunderbolts. And yet this immense force is held in check by another so nicely balanced that the slightest disturbance cannot possibly occur. This chemical force has produced a result which all human power and mechanism could not effect, and, says the Harvard Professor, when I reflect that in every particle of water this force is still acting so that every rain drop that falls is a silent monitor of human weakness, I am overwhelmed by that mystery in nature which, here as elsewhere, ever points upward to the infinite which exerts that mighty influence to bind the atoms of the rain drops together. It is the power of Him who holds the waters in the hollow of His hands.

Cold contracts and heat expands, but water, in marvelous contrast with all else, is expanded by cold; as a solid it is lighter than as a liquid, as well as larger. And so we could go on until you would agree that a perfect enigma in nature is water. This goblet contains more than six cubic feet of oxygen gas, condensed to liquid and held there by a force equal to hundreds of tons of pressure, scholars in science call it chemical affinity. But what are all such phrases as chemical affinity, the force of diffusion, gravitation, atoms, ethers, entities, but words by which to express our want of knowledge?

Ah, Sirs, what do we know, what do we know? Is not the book of nature as full of deep things past finding out as the Book of Revelation? This Bible is no more a system of theology than the forest or flower garden is a system of botany, or earth and air a system of chemistry, or the sky of astronomy. Science is systematized knowledge, and the true statement of our relations and obligations to God is a science. Religion is a science. Even to deny the existence of God in the human soul will not eliminate religion from the circle of the sciences. Being has its cause, its laws. There are reasons why things are as they are. The true statement of these is religion. Quibble no more, I beg, in frivolous objections to the Book from Heaven. Fear God and keep his commands, and this is the whole duty of man. Close this Book, and what remains to you? The planets that roll over your head declare the power and wisdom of God; but where is the story of pardon? It is neither written by the sunbeam, nor wafted on the breeze. Where is the record of immortality? It is not inscribed on yonder skies, nor engraved on the leaves of the forest. The deep saith it is not in me, and the sea saith it is not in me.

Ah, those alleged mysteries are not the real objections to the Book of God. The only objection, said the dying infidel, laying his thin hand upon the Bible—the only objection to that book is a bad heart. Accept, I implore you, of God's way of salvation. Sincerely seek wisdom from Him, and He will guide you by His counsels, and afterward receive you to glory, where you shall see Him face to face, where you shall know even as you are known, where all these strange things shall be disentangled, and no mysteries shall mar the peace of that perfect joy.

CALIFORNIA SOLDIERS FOR THE CENTENNIAL.

The San Francisco *Alta* says that the Board of Officers of the Second Infantry, N. G. C., has voted to select a detachment of twenty men from each company to represent the Militia of California at the Centennial Celebration in Philadelphia. The detachment will go under command of Lieut. Col. Harvey Lake, who will devote himself to their drill from the day the selection is made, giving at least four drills each week. No more than twenty will be taken from any company, and each man will be obliged to pass the usual examination required for acceptance in the regular army. Five alternates will be presented from each company to stand ready to take the place of any failing to pass the ordeal, or not proving sufficiently expert in the drill. The detachment will be manœuvred both as a company and as a battalion in the drills, but will take part in the military ceremonies in Philadelphia as a company. In their camp they will be known as "The Second California," preserving the regimental formation in every respect. Each soldier will carry the "quarter tent," required by the new tactics, and no other shelter will be sought than that afforded by the combination of these parts of tents, nor will any be needed in the heated term likely to prevail during the celebration.

THE UNNATURALIZED SENATOR OF MASSACHUSETTS.

The circumstances attending the declaration of the vacancy of the seat in the Senate of Massachusetts occupied by Richard Britton, of the Sixth Middlesex District, are somewhat peculiar. It appears that Senator Britton landed in this country when he was two years old, with his father, who took out naturalization papers in what he supposed was the correct form. It has been proved, however, that his naturalization papers were issued by a court having no jurisdiction in such matters, and as Senator Britton has never taken out naturalization papers, he finds that he is not an American citizen, greatly to his surprise as well as that of his townspeople, who have repeatedly elected him to positions of trust.

A PRECOCIOUS COUPLE.

A shabbily-dressed boy, giving his age as seventeen, but seemingly less in years, went into the office of the Mayor of Lowell, Mass., on Friday evening last, and asked a "permit." The youth was staggering drunk, and when requested to explain his wants further, he said that he wanted a license to marry a good-looking young girl of fifteen, who was with him, and who showed sufficient shame for his condition to be veiled. When asked by the Mayor what means he had to support a wife, he said that he could get along well enough, although he admitted that he had no money, and was out of work. The Mayor thought the case a dubious one, but referred him to the City Clerk, during office hours.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JAN. 23.

SALES FROM 2 TO 3 P. M.

$3,000 U. S. C. 6s, '81.119⅛	200 Pittsburg.....b3. 90¼
50,000 U.S.5-20C.,'67.119⅛	45 do.......... 90⅛
16,000 10-40 C.5s,'81.118⅛	200 North-western.. 44⅝
50,000 U. S. C.........114¾	100 North-west. Pf... 59¼
50,000 do........114⅞	100 do.......... 59
50,000 do........115	100 C., C., C. & Ind... 65
50,000 Mo. 6s, L. Bds. 96	800 Rock Island......103⅞
8,000 Alb. & Sus. 2d.104	10 do.........104⅛
200 Quicksilver........33¾	1000 St. Paul........37½
200 West. Union..b3. 73¼	5 St. Paul Pf....... 58¾
200 do.......s3. 73⅛	500 Tol. & Wab....... 15½
700 do........ 73⅛	50 Chicago & Alton..105¼
1500 do........ 73⅛	20 do.........105⅛
500 do.......s3. 73⅛	170 Del., L. & W......108¼
1100 do........ 73⅛	130 Ft. Wayne......... 97
35 Wells-Fargo Ex.. 82¼	100 Ohio & Miss...... 28¾
15 Adams Express.. 99½	5 Ohio & Miss. Pf... 66
200 U. S. Express... 61¾	20 C., C. & I. C...... 8¼
700 Pacific Mail...... 34¼	200 Atlan. & Pac. Pf.. 15½
400 do........ 34⅜	100 Han. & St. Jo.... 21¼
400 do........ 34¼	100 do.......... 21⅜
100 Lake Shore...b3. 73⅝	100 do.......... 21¼
200 do........ 73⅝	400 do.......... 21⅛
5200 do.......s3. 73⅛	100 do.......... 21¼
1900 do........ 73½	25 Pacific R. of Mo... 50
1400 do........ 73⅝	100 do.......... 48¾
1500 do.......s3. 73¼	200 do.......... 48½
600 do.......b3. 73⅞	300 do.......... 48¼
3500 do........ 73⅜	100 do.......... 48
200 do.......s3. 73½	800 Erie Railway..b3. 28¾
700 Union Pacific.... 36⅝	32 Mich. Central..... 79¼

MONDAY, Jan. 25—A. M.

The week which ended on Saturday last differed considerably from the previous week, so far as business in financial circles was concerned. The fluctuations, as a rule, were less violent, and dullness prevailed during most of the time. The weekly return of the Associated Banks, on Saturday, was unfavorable, an analysis of the statement showing a decrease of $1,009,025 in the legal reserve. The excess of reserve above legal requirements is $18,529,100, against $19,538,125 last week. According to the statement, the banks have increased their loans $1,355,800, which certainly cannot be explained by the condition of business in Wall street or in commercial circles. The decrease of $2,505,400 in specie results from the heavy shipments of gold to Europe, the increased payments into the Treasury for Customs, and the large falling off during the week in the Government disbursements on account of interest and called bonds. For the week which ended on Saturday last the exports of specie were $3,682,668, of which $3,321,050 was gold coin, and the Treasury took in $2,433,263 for Customs; against this the Treasury disbursed only $766,601 for interest, and $245,000 for bonds. It will be seen by these figures that the movements of gold were clearly against the bank reserves, although the full effect of these movements will not be felt until next week, as the great bulk of the gold shipments took place on Saturday. The specie average of the banks must, therefore, be a falling one. The gain in legal tenders was $1,558,700, against $1,450,800 last week, which indicates a falling off in the influx of these notes. The increase in deposits was only $249,300, which is a little less than the difference between the combined gain in loans and legal tenders over the decrease in specie and circulation, the latter $135,400. It would seem from this that the receipts of national bank notes were small during the week. The following shows the condition of the banks on Saturday last, as compared with the previous week, and also with the corresponding week of last year:

	Jan. 16.	Jan. 23.	Jan. 24, 1874.
Loans..........	$282,972,700	$284,328,500	$267,611,100
Specie..........	23,490,600	20,985,200	34,739,100
Legal tenders..	55,271,900	56,830,600	57,883,300
Deposits..........	236,897,500	237,146,800	232,691,800
Circulation..........	24,288,900	24,153,500	27,024,700

And the following the relations between the total reserve and the total liabilities of the banks:

	Jan. 16.	Jan. 23.	Differences.
Specie..........	$23,490,600	$20,985,200	Dec. $2,505,400
Legal tenders	55,271,900	56,830,600	Inc. 1,558,700
Total reserve	$78,762,500	$77,815,800	Dec. $946,700
Reserve required ag't deposits....	59,224,375	59,286,700	
Excess of reserve above legal requirements	$19,538,125	$18,529,100	Dec. $1,009,025

The movements on the Stock Exchange were less significant than last week, and the volume of business was much less in amount. The market was characterized by an unsettled and feverish tone and considerable irregularity in the course of quotations. Thus, while some stocks improved, others were weak and decidedly lower. The postponement of the decision in the Lake Shore injunction case, coupled with the admission on the part of the company of their indebtedness to the sinking fund, exercised a depressing influence on the stock, which sold down from 74⅞ to 72⅞. Subsequently the price advanced to 74⅜, but closed at 73½. Western Union declined from 72 to 71⅛, and advanced to 74⅛, and closed at a reaction of 1 ₩ cent. Pacific Mail opened at 34⅞ and closed at 34⅞, the two extremes having been 35 and 33⅜. The weakest stocks on the list were Wabash and Hannibal and St. Joseph. The former declined from 17½ to 14½, but afterward partially recovered. The early decline was caused by the failure of the company to dispose of the new 7 ₩ cent. gold bonds with which it proposed to meet its February interest and other obligations. The stockholders indicated their willingness to take a portion of these bonds provided the remainder should be subscribed for by the Directors and others, but the return of the President of the Company to Ohio on Saturday was generally regarded on the street as an indication that the project had fallen through. The reports of hostile legislation in Missouri account for the depression in Hannibal and St. Joseph stock and bonds, as also for a decline of 2½ ₩ cent. in Missouri Pacific. North-western, St. Paul, and Rock Island were irregular, but the fluctuations were comparatively slight. Ohio and Mississippi declined 3 ₩ cent., closing at a recovery of only ½ ₩ cent. Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph declined from 26½ to 22, rallied to 25½, and lost a portion of the improvement at the close, in sympathy with the general market. United States Express declined from 63 to 60, and recovered to 61¾. American Express fell off from 64½ to 62½, closing at 63. The investment shares advanced, as a general rule. In the final dealings, the market for speculative shares was weak, with an apparent downward tendency.

The money market was exceedingly easy, which may be inferred from the fact that called loans were done at 2@3 ₩ cent. throughout the week, and time negotiations offered freely at 4@5 ₩ cent. Commercial paper was in active request, with sales of best grades as low as 4½@5 ₩ cent.

Gold advanced from 112⅛ to 112¾ under the influence of the heavy specie shipments to Europe. Foreign Exchange was firm, the supply of bills offering having been small. The nominal asking rates were stereotyped at $4 87 for prime bankers' 60 days' sterling, and $4 90½ for demand. At the close business was on the basis of $4 86¼@$4 86½, and $4 89½@$4 89¾ for demand.

The general trade of the City was very moderate in extent. The import entries of merchandise at the port for the week, including $1,435,363 dry goods, were $6,079,348, while the exports of produce and merchandise were $4,659,275, and the exports of specie $3,682,668. The increasing volume of imports represents the usual preparations for the Spring trade. In mercantile circles the number of interior buyers present in the market was larger than the previous week; but many of these have confined their operations to a survey of the field, and have not purchased liberally as yet. The low values current for goods generally, especially cotton and woolen fabrics, are likely to encourage purchases when the season is further advanced. The leading domestic commission merchants are making a good display of Spring goods, and importers are beginning to receive their supply of Spring fabrics.

The cotton movement for the week showed a further increase in receipts, probably in consequence of the cessation of rain and the absence of any fresh political excitement. The receipts at all the ports for the week were 101,698 bales, against 95,242 bales last week, and 82,178 bales the previous week. The total receipts since Sept. 1, 1874, were 2,411,920 bales, against 2,375,385 bales for the corresponding period of the previous year. The exports from all the ports for the week were 77,893 bales, against 106,809 bales last year. The total exports since Sept. 1, 1874, were 1,263,830 bales, against 1,231,647 bales last year.

The import entries at New-York of foreign dry goods and general merchandise (not including foreign specie) since July 1, 1874, are as follows. The figures are official to the close of December, and since semi-official from the Custom-house:

July..........	$32,749,971	December..........	$24,085,984
August..........	32,101,567	Jan. 9..........	5,803,864
September....	30,343,091	Jan. 16..........	7,204,672
October..........	28,083,335	Jan. 23..........	6,079,348
November.....	23,949,867		
Total..........			$190,401,699
To same date 1874..........			181,864,902
Increase in 1875..........			8,536,797

The export clearances from New-York of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including foreign articles re-exported, since July 1, 1874, are as follows:

July..........	$26,454,378	December..........	$23,504,786
August..........	24,584,859	Jan. 5..........	4,249,239
September....	21,690,714	Jan. 12..........	4,224,216
October..........	24,285,552	Jan. 19..........	4,659,275
November.....	19,988,235		
Total..........			$153,641,254
To same date in 1874..........			176,132,096
Decrease in 1875..........			$22,490,842
Gold, Jan. 23, 1875..........			112⅝
Gold, Jan. 24, 1874..........			111½

The exports of Gold and Silver from New-York since July 1, 1874, are as follows:

July..........	$3,503,728	December..........	$12,497,641
August..........	7,316,307	Jan. 9..........	1,616,121
September....	2,222,533	Jan. 16..........	2,328,069
October..........	1,614,753	Jan. 23..........	3,682,668
November.....	4,448,600		
Total..........			$39,230,420
Total same date, 1874..........			23,589,789
Increase in 1875..........			$15,640,631

The Customs receipts in gold deposited in the New-York office of the United States Treasury and the Gold interest paid out by this office since July 1, 1874, are as follows;

	Customs.		Gold Interest.
July..........	$9,989,078	July..........	$14,992,537
August..........	12,058,813	August..........	4,100,122
September....	11,719,133	September....	3,439,639
October..........	9,055,588	October..........	2,466,493
November.....	6,673,821	November.....	5,035,159
December.....	6,489,818	December.....	7,122,943
Jan. 9..........	1,812,219	Jan. 9..........	4,484,502
Jan. 16..........	1,921,528	Jan. 16..........	2,196,149
Jan. 23..........	2,433,263	Jan. 23..........	766,601
Total, 1875...	$62,153,261	Total, 1875...	$44,604,145
Total, 1874....	63,679,395	Total, 1874....	38,169,543
Decrease in '75.	$1,526,134	Increase in '75.	$6,434,602

COURSE OF THE MARKET—THE WEEK.

	Highest.	Lowest.	Jan. 24, 1874.
U. S. New 5s, coup., 1881......	115	114	113
U. S. 5-20s, coup., 1862..........	115¼	114¾	114⅝
U. S. 5-20s, coup., 1867..........	119⅛	118¼	117¾
American Gold..........	112¾	112⅛	111½
N. Y. Central and Hudson....	102⅜	101⅜	103⅛
Chicago and Rock Island....	103⅞	102½	104⅞
Pacific Mail..........	35	33⅜	41⅜
St. Paul Common..........	38¼	37¼	47⅞
St. Paul Preferred..........	59	58¼	72⅛
Western Union..........	74⅛	71⅛	76½
Union Pacific..........	36⅞	36	35
Lake Shore..........	74⅜	72⅞	81¾
Toledo and Wabash..........	17½	14½	54
North-western Common..........	45	43¾	60½
North-western Preferred..........	61	58¾	72¾
Delaware and Lackawanna....	108¼	107¾	102½
New-Jersey Central..........	107½	107	100¼
Panama..........	111¼	110¾	116½
Erie..........	29⅛	28	48¼
Ohio and Mississippi..........	30¾	27¾	34¼
C., C. and Indiana Central....	9	8¼	31⅝
Harlem..........	127¾	127½	125

RANGE OF PRICES AND CLOSING QUOTATIONS, JAN. 23.

	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing. Bid.	Asked.
New-York Central......	102¼	102¼	102⅛	102⅜
Erie..........	28⅞	28¾	28¾	28⅞
Lake Shore..........	74¼	73½	73½	73⅝
Wabash..........	16⅜	15⅜	15⅜	15½
North-western..........	44⅝	44¼	44¼	44⅜
North-western Pref..........	59½	59	59	59¼
Rock Island..........	103⅞	103⅝	103¾	103⅞
Fort Wayne..........	97	97	96¾	97
Milwaukee & St. Paul..	37⅞	37½	37⅜	37½
Pittsburg..........	90¼	89⅞	90⅛	90¼
Del., Lack. & Western.	108¼	108	108⅛	108⅜
New-Jersey Central....	107	107	106¾	107⅛
Michigan Central..........	79¾	79¼	79	79½
Illinois Central..........	97¾	97½	97¼	97¾
Union Pacific..........	36¾	36⅝	36⅝	36¾
Missouri Pacific..........	50	48	47½	48
C., C. & Ind. Central....	8⅝	8¼	8½	9
Hannibal & St. Joseph.	22	20⅝	21⅛	21¼
Ohio & Miss..........	28⅝	28¼	28¼	28⅜
Western Union..........	74	73⅛	74⅛	74¼
Atlantic & Pacific Pref.	15⅞	15½	15⅜	15⅝
Pacific Mail..........	34⅞	34¼	34¼	34⅜
Quicksilver..........	33⅞	33¾	33½	34
Adams Express..........	99¾	99¾	99½	99⅞
Amer. Mer. Union Ex..	63	63	62½	63½
United States Express..	61¾	60	61½	62

The annual statement of the Mutual Life Insurance Company for 1874, which will be found in our advertising columns, presents a most gratifying exhibit of the condition of the company, and is highly creditable to the management of the institution. The receipts from premiums for the year reached the enormous sum of $17,000,000, and its cash on hand, including investments, amounts to $72,400,000. Its expenses, including taxes, were less than $800,000, while the company's income from rent and interest aggregated over $4,000,000. The company is in strong hands, and with its immense financial resources undoubtedly has before it a brilliant future.

Sealed proposals will be received until Tuesday, Feb. 2, for the sale of $50,000 of the Land Bonds of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Company, in accordance with the provisions of the indenture of mortgage dated April 1, 1863.

The Broadway Insurance Company, from a surplus of over $300,000, have declared a dividend of *Ten ₩ cent.*, payable Feb. 1.

THE SPECULATING FEVER IN SAN FRANCISCO.

The San Francisco *Chronicle* says that the stock-gambling fever in that city has spread among the laboring or producing classes of that city like a contagion. It approximates an epidemic, and the savings banks with few exceptions have felt the effects. The women among the patrons of these institutions of trust are largely represented in the class that have withdrawn their savings for purposes of stock speculation. As a rule, in this respect women are found to be more reckless than men. They very rarely leave a balance on deposit after the fever seizes them. It has been the custom for depositors in savings banks not to withdraw their balances during the month just preceding interest-day; by permitting them to remain with the banks their percentage on their savings was increased. The effect of the stock excitement first began to be appreciated by the banks early in December. Then, depositors, who could have no special demand upon them for money save for speculative purposes, drew largely upon their little hoards, and as the month advanced the number of drafts daily increased. Many of the investments are unsafe, naturally. Inquiry has elicited the fact that men and women of the working classes have bought largely of the comparatively worthless stocks, which have risen sympathetically with the stocks of the bonanza mines. There is hardly an instance of speculating depositors returning their principal with or without profit. In one of the banks a servant girl had $670 on deposit. She drew the money, and within a week lost it in Phil Sheridan stock.

THE PROPOSED ANGLO-FRENCH TUNNEL.

The French *Journal Officiel* gives the following details of the present situation of the project for a submarine tunnel between France and England:

"The proposed direction of the tunnel is from St. Margaret's Bay, to the east of Dover, to Sangatte, to the east of Calais. A first company has been founded, with a capital of two millions of francs, to sink two vertical shafts on the French side. If the results give a favorable idea of the nature of the soil, a second association, with a capital of four millions, will next be formed to cut two horizontal galleries a few hundred metres long, under the sea, and if that second undertaking proves successful a company to complete the submarine tunnel will be definitely created. An Anglo-French committee has been organized for some months past, and is supported by two English railway companies whose lines runs to the Straits of Dover, and by the French Northern Company. It is now very actively engaged with the realization of the scheme. The English group is presided over by Lord Richard Grosvenor, and the French by M. Michel Chevalier. That international committee had applied to the French Government for a concession; the demand having been submitted to a local committee of inquiry in the Pas-de-Calais, the commission there has declared in favor of the colossal undertaking. The machinery for the boring has already been tried with perfect success."

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 23.—Court of Appeals Day Calendar for Monday, Jan. 25.—Nos. 79, 82, 84, 85, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Donohue, J.

Nos.
8—Kearney vs. Commissioners of Emigration.
10—Lyon, &c., vs. Mance.
49—Lugar vs. Taylor.
54—Carll vs. Fulton Bank of Brooklyn.
55—O'Brig, &c., vs. Gleason, &c.
56—Saunders, &c., vs. Williamson.
58—The People, &c., vs. Standard N. Manufacturing Co.
60—Giegengach vs. Meyer, &c.
61—Helferich vs. Schellenburgh.
67—Van Winkle vs. Manolt.
68—Heuretty vs. McGuire.
82—Wait vs. Weller.
83—Thurber vs. Wolff, &c.
94—Board of Supervisors vs. Connolly.
96—Board of Supervisors vs. Tenth National Bank.
97—The Mayor, &c., vs. Tenth National B'k.
106—Barnes, &c., vs. Visser.
117—Vose vs. M. and St. Paul R. R. Co., &c.
120—Shaw vs. Berger.
127—St. John vs. D. and H. Canal Co.
130—Benner, &c., vs. Baker.
137—Toner vs. Wickham, Mayor.
140—Whitney, &c., vs. Townsend.
143—Walsh (Clerk) vs. Rooney, &c.
145—The Mayor, &c., vs. Tweed.

Nos.
146—The Mayor, &c., vs. Tweed, impl'd.
149—Pauley vs. Farley, Jr., &c.
152—Marup vs. Abbott.
154—Martin, &c., vs. McIntyre.
159—Moffett vs. Tuthill, &c., (No. 1.)
160—Moffett vs. Tuthill, &c., (No. 2.)
162—Clark vs. Coles, &c.
164—De Luce vs. Kelly, Sheriff.
183—Whitmore vs. Green, &c.
191—Borbeck vs. Feldman, &c.
195—Betts vs. Betts.
197—Ocean National Bank vs. Carll.
198—Mercantile National Bank vs. Blees Sewing Machine Co.
199—Kent vs. Keat.
204—Hyman vs. Farley.
206—Riley vs. Collins.
207—West vs. Rogers, &c.
208—Merritt vs. Dowley.
209—Porous Plaster Co. vs. Mitchell, &c.
210—Porous Plaster Co. vs. McNair, &c.
211—Manhattan Savings Institution vs. Fettretch.
212—Tusks vs. Fettretch.
214—Harrington vs. Hartman.
215—Parish vs. Sherman, &c.
216—Photographic Chemical Co. vs. Doggett.
217—Fowler vs. Wood.
218—Catherwood vs. Erie Railway Co.
219—Birdsall vs. Taylor.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Davis, P. J.; Brady and Daniels, JJ.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Nos.
137—Excel. Petroleum Co. vs. Lacey, Ex'r, et al.
138—Excel. Petroleum Co. vs. Lacey.
130—Oakley, Assignee, vs. The Mayor, &c.
145—Mullaly vs. The Mayor, &c.
153—Gilman vs. Gilman.
203—Voorhees et al. vs. Olmsted et al.
211—Delavan vs. Duncan et al.
58—Weetjen et al. vs. St. P. & P. R.R.Co. et al.
152—Moore vs. The Mayor, &c.
155——vs.——.
213—Schonberg vs. Cheney.
215—Barlow et al vs. Meyers.
216—Wormser vs. Garvey.

Nos.
217—Gray et al. vs. Gannon.
218—Freund vs. Imp. & Trad. Nat. B'k.
131—Glover vs. The Mayor, &c.
220—Carpenter vs. Beare.
37—Christopher & Tenth Street R. R. Co. vs. Central Cross-town R. R. Co.
55—The Mayor, &c., vs. Genet.
55½—The Mayor, &c., N. Y., vs. Genet.
144—Ford vs. The Mayor, &c.
39—Beggs vs. Brown et al.
69—Vail, Ex'r, vs. Lane.
140—Bowery Nat. Bank vs. The Mayor, &c.
220½—Matthew vs. Meyenberg.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Van Brunt, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Issues of Law and Fact.
Nos.
113—Brown vs. Webster et al.
114—Grusay vs. Kramer et al.
116—Hoar vs. Covert et al.
6—Getty vs. Devlin et al.
121—Knight, &c., vs. Ott et al.
122—King vs. McNamara et al.
72—Everingham vs. Vanderbilt et al.
78—Foley vs. Green, &c.
61—Wilkin, Ex'r, vs. Cram.
123—Real Estate Trust Co. vs. Seagrave et al.
127—Stahlin vs. McGuinness.
74—Frost vs. Van Loon et al.
21—Mitchell vs. Read.
131—Parks vs. Stout et al.

Nos.
132—Die Deutsche Evangelische Lutheran, &c., vs. Mayor of New-York.
133—Security Bank of New-York vs. Warren.
134—Ware vs. Schmale, impl'd, et al.
136—Oppenheimer vs. Von Biela et al.
137—Valentine vs. Fitzgerald et al.
138—Valentine vs. Fitzgerald et al.
139—Armstrong vs. Purdy, impl'd, &c.
140—Wheeler vs. Mason.
141—Giraty, &c., vs. Dunkin et al.
143—Power vs. The Mayor, &c.
144—Jordan et al. vs. Forster, &c.

SUPREME COURT, CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Van Vorst, J.

New Numbers.
Nos.
1024—Oestrich et al. vs. Gilbert et al.
702—French et al. vs. Tyler.
956½—Tompkins et al. vs. Marshall.
471—Bowman & Co. vs. Keenan et al.
1018—Carter vs. N. Y. & L. Manufacturing Co.
984—Tyler vs. Jacobson.
998—Brown vs. Peters et al.
888—Hart vs. Wilkins.
338—Cohen vs. Pinski.
1062—Brickford, by guardian, vs. Sutton.
1896—Richter vs. Wise.
154—Despres vs. Kelly, Sheriff.
246—Reikenberg vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.

Nos.
1306—Robinson vs. Brennan, Sheriff, &c.
1266—McCall, Executor, vs. Jenkins.
1126—O'Connell, Adm'x, vs. H. & N. H. S. B. Co.
88—Morehead vs. McNamee.
1122½—Jacoby vs. Ayres.
680—Clussman vs. Long Island R. R. Co.
410½—Parker et al. vs. Patterson.
1592½—Phyfe vs. The Mayor, &c.
448—Poillon et al. vs. Luling.
184—Quassaick Nat. Bank of Newburg vs. Waddell.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

Held by Lawrence, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Nos.
829—Richards vs. Roesselle et al.
877—Averill vs. Webster et al.
797—Brown Cot. Gin Co. vs. Lewis et al.
761—Prankard vs. Prankard et al.
1132½—Davis vs. The Mayor, &c.
295—Ruckman vs. Green.
823—Levi et al. vs. Morrisania S. B. Co.
1333—Hook, Ex'r, &c., vs. The Mayor, &c.
912—Iselin vs. The Mayor, &c.
915—Kennedy et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.
1187—Gouge vs. Palmer.
917—Faris, Sur., &c., vs. Fargo, Pres.
1715—Union Trust Co., N. Y., vs. Whiton.
1593½—Forrester et al. vs. The Mayor, &c., N. Y.
2107—Phyfe vs. The Mayor, &c.
905—King vs. Elkins.
45—The Mayor, &c., vs. Genet.

Nos.
963—Mackay et al. vs. Belding et al., impleaded.
1325—Benedict vs. The Mayor, &c., N. Y.
1061—Wallace vs. Duryea.
861—Platt vs. Stuart et al.
959—Smith vs. Hardenburgh.
685½—Hollester vs. Englehart et al.
929—Agate vs. Bimis.
1355—Wood vs. The Mayor, &c., N. Y.
69 Gray et al. vs. Central R. R. of N. J.
979—Hayes vs. Connaughton.
982—Mathes vs. Brennan, Sheriff.
1068—O'Donnell vs. The Mayor, &c.
1889—Noonan vs. The Mayor, &c.
1119—Sloats vs. The Mayor, &c., N. Y.
2177—Merkle vs. The Mayor, &c.
2179—Grace vs. The Mayor, &c.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned until the first Monday in February.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Adjourned until February on account of the assignment of Judge Van Vorst to the Supreme Court.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Sedgwick, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
28—Fowler et al. vs. Kelley, Sher.
896—Gaston vs. Waite.
808—Altaro vs. Davidson et al.
826—Salmon vs. Dyett.
910—Manheim vs. Koehler.
880—Coody vs. Erie Railway Co.
922—McCaldin vs. Risley.
924—Robinson vs. Weinberger et al.

Nos.
928—Metropolitan Gaslight Co. vs. Manhattan Market Co.
930—Righter vs. Scully.
611½—Mendelson et al. vs. Stout.
540—Kemble vs. Dana.
876—Brassington vs. Brennan, Sheriff.
846—Graves vs. Freeman, impleaded.
936—Lally vs. Colgate et al.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned until the first Monday in February.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Loew, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Case on—898—Goodman, Administrator, vs. Dry Dock, E. B. & B. R. R. Co.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Adjourned until the first Monday in February.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Held by Alker, Spaulding, and McAdam, JJ.

Non-enumerated Motions.
Nos.
1—Weedt vs. Burt.
2—Same vs. Same.
3—Same vs. Same.
4—Warner vs. Kamena.
5—Dalton vs. Hoffman et al.
6—Hoffman vs. Hoffman.
7—Fanning et al. vs. Hubbell.
8—Same vs. Same.
9—Honger et al. vs. Feeny.
10—Abelson vs. Hassen.
11—Noah vs. Wolff.
12—Solomon vs. Fagan.
13—Jones vs. Wallace.
14—Price vs. Cohen.
15—Barnett vs. Cohen.
16—King vs. Judkins.
17—Krantrowitz vs. Cohen.
18—Price vs. Cohen.
19—Krantrowitz vs. Cohen.
20—Barnett vs. Cohen.
21—Richards vs. Carlton.
22—Hazelius vs. Baby et al.
Enumerated Motions.
1—Haden et al. vs. Hanlon.
2—Hall vs. Brennan et al.
3—Same vs. Same.
4—Ribon et al vs. Meyer.
5—Dunn vs. Beatty.
6—Brown vs. Thurber et al.
7—Ferris et al. vs. Byrne.
8—Hulin vs. Smith.
9—Mullin vs. Jordan.
10—Burrows vs. Howells.
11—Dichen vs. Hayer.
12—Allen vs. Anthony.
13—Handibode vs. Wilson.

Nos.
14—Jacfuelin et al. vs. Western Union Telegraph Co.
15—Colligan vs. Carclay.
16—Miller vs. McIntosh et al.
17—Ford vs. Keal.
18—Menges vs. Luytis et al.
19—Garvin vs. Plass.
20—Read vs. Taplinger.
21—Herne vs. Brueggemen.
22—Werder vs. Duncan.
23—Cary vs. Lynch.
24—Anderson vs. Reilly.
25—McVey vs. The Mayor, &c.
26—Cohen vs. Hickling.
27—Hall vs. Newcomb.
28—Hicks vs. Cozine.
29—Ayres vs. Leypoldt.
30—Hoffman vs. Hoffman.
31—Brady vs. Dougherty.
32—Hodges vs. Falk.
34—Hildebrandt vs. Conover et al.
35—Gildersleeve vs. Dixon et al.
36—Milspaugh vs. Langley.
37—Laverty vs. Suethun.
38—Gilmour vs. Thompson et al.
39—Albrich vs. Lexow.
40—Laury vs. The Lake Shore & Mich. So. Railroad Co.
41—McEwan vs. Dreber.
42—Edgington vs. Brennan.
43—Baker vs. Sageman.
44—Hazelius vs. Baby et al.
45—Paulsen vs. Hough.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Sutherland, J.

Martin Godfrey, mayhem.
Peter Loye, felonious assault and battery.
Hugh Campbell, felonious assault and battery.
Oscar Fletcher, felonious assault and battery.
Bridget Dunn, felonious assault and battery.
Richard Anderson, burglary.
James Robinson, Albert Regan, burglary.
John Golden, burglary.
George Worther, burglary.
Alfred Winder, burglary.
Frank Wagner, grand larceny.
Nellie Morris, grand larceny.

William Hutramper, grand larceny.
William Wright, grand larceny.
Alonzo Johnson, Sophia Johnson, grand larceny.
James Price, grand larceny.
James W. Smith, petit larceny.
Albert Apell, petit larceny.
George W. Kelly, petit larceny.
John M. Mozante, petit larceny.
Eugene J. Taylor, petit larceny.
Frank Webb, grand larceny.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Held by Barrett, J.

John Reilly, homicide.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JAN. 25, 1875.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—IL TROVATORE, (English Opera)—Miss Clara Louise Kellogg, Miss Beaumont, Mr. Carleton.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—THE TWO ORPHANS.—Mr. John Parselle, Mr. C. R. Thorne, Jr., Miss Rose Eytinge, Miss Fanny Morant.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—TWIXT AXE AND CROWN—Mrs. Rousby, Mrs. Isabella Waldron, Mr. G. F. Clarke, Mr. W. Edwards.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE SHAUGHRAUN—Mr. J. H. Montague, Mr. Dion Boucicault, Miss Ada Dyas.

BOOTH'S THEATRE—LITTLE EM'LY—Mr. George F. Rowe, Miss Louise Henderson.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—WOMEN OF THE DAY—Mr. James Lewis, Mr. George Parkes, Miss Fanny Davenport, Miss Sara Jewett.

PARK THEATRE.—LA FILLE DE MME. ANGOT—Mlle. Berthe Girardin.

BARNUM'S ROMAN HIPPODROME.—EQUESTRIANISM, ATHLETICS—MENAGERIE—MUSEUM—Open afternoon and evening.

BOWERY THEATRE.—MARKED FOR LIFE—LOST IN LONDON—Mr. S. C. France.

GLOBE THEATRE.—VAUDEVILLE AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—VAUDEVILLE AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE afternoon and evening. Curiosities.

ROBINSON HALL.—PERSONATION AND SONGS by Mr. Frederic Maccabe.

BRYANT'S OPERA-HOUSE.—MINSTRELSY—NEGRO DELINEATIONS, &c.—Mr. Seymour.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—MINSTRELSY and NEGRO COMICALITIES—Messrs. Birch, Wambold, and Backus.

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The *Herald* has once more devoted a large portion of its "intellectual department" to the task of reforming the City Government. The nature of its efforts in the past will be recalled without much difficulty by our New-York readers. It was the most constant and unabashed advocate of the Tammany Ring down to the very last moment—although no one would think so, to judge from the stern and indignant virtue with which it "goes for" TWEED now that he is within the walls of a jail. The Boss is dead—long live the Boss. TWEED is no longer able to reward the advocacy of the *Herald*, but his successor, Boss KELLY, is; and KELLY's ideas on the subject of local government do not appear to be essentially different from those which guided our old friend, PETER "Brains" SWEENY, whom the *Herald* used to eulogize as the ablest administrator in the world. KELLY now seems to be bent on turning every Republican out of office in the City, that being the Democratic theory of "non-partisan" government. Accordingly, the *Herald* yesterday informed the Mayor that "his duty is to act boldly, and to remove all the present officials in every department who are not in harmony with his policy." There must be a large crowd of office-seekers at the back of the *Herald* and its friends, and it is evident that some of them are growing hungry and impatient. How long the Mayor will be able to hold out against them remains to be seen. We doubt whether, if he allowed his "policy" to be dictated by the *Herald*, that paper would be able to reinstate him in the good opinion of the public.

A very fair beginning has been made by Mr. JAMES M. DRAKE in his effort to induce private citizens to take up the work of providing a means of rapid transit for this great community. Whenever and wherever the long talked of road is built, we shall owe it chiefly to the enterprise and energy of our own business men. To wait until Legislatures, Governors, or Mayors take the work in hand simply means that we never shall have it done. The present time is unfavorable for proposing to carry out great undertakings by Government, whether local or Federal. The Pacific Mail subsidy has given the public enough of that kind of business for the present. Mr. DRAKE's suggestions are at least free from the suspicion of jobbery, and if he and some of the other correspondents who have offered to subscribe various sums of money would meet together and talk the subject over, we have no doubt that they would hit upon some practical plan which would meet all the difficulties. The great land-owners of the City do not seem disposed to take the lead in the enterprise, although they must necessarily feel a deep interest in the progress and welfare of the community. Some of them have ere now exhibited that interest in an unmistakable form. We believe that most people still remember with lively gratitude the public-spirited and disinterested course which was pursued by Mr. JOHN JACOB ASTOR in November, 1870, when he signed a certificate setting forth that the Tweed accounts were all regular, and that the books were faithfully and honestly kept. By means of this certificate the Tweedites won the election that year, and the people were robbed of about twenty millions more. TWEED is punished; but nothing particular has happened to those whose support alone enabled him to rule.

The *Express* called attention the other evening to various instances of the prevalence of diphtheria many years ago, which go to prove (what, we believe, is now generally admitted) that the disease is not by any means a new one. It reminded its readers that Gen. WASHINGTON is supposed to have died of the malady. We have come across a couple of passages in HORACE WALPOLE's *Letters* which may perhaps interest the writer in the *Express*:

> "There is a horrid scene of distress in the family of CAVENDISH; the Duke's sister, Lady BESBOROUGH, died this morning of the same fever and sore throat of which she lost four children four years ago. It looks as if it was a plague fixed in the walls of their house; it broke out again among the servants, and carried off two, a year and a half after the children. About ten days ago Lord BESBOROUGH was seized with it, and escaped with difficulty; then the eldest daughter had it, though slightly; my lady, attending them, is dead of it in three days. It is the same sore throat which carried off Mr. PELHAM's two only sons, two daughters, and a daughter of the Duke of RUTLAND, at once. The physicians, I think, don't know what to make of it."—*Walpole to Mann, Jan. 20, 1760.*
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> "Added to the war, we have a kind of plague, too, an epidemic fever and sore throat. Lady ANSON is dead of it; Lord BUTE and two of his daughters were in great danger: my Lady WALDEGRAVE has had it, and I am mourning for Mrs. THOMAS WALPOLE, who died of it. You may imagine I don't come much to town."—*Walpole to Mann, June 20, 1760.*

WALPOLE does not mention this disease by any name, but no one—and especially no physician—can doubt that it was what we now know and dread as diphtheria. The dreadful blow which fell upon the family mentioned in the first of the two quotations above undoubtedly arose from the neglect of those precautions which are now so generally adopted—that is to say, the walls of every room in which a patient has been lying ought to be repapered or painted, the ceiling whitewashed, and the entire house thoroughly disinfected.

By our Washington dispatches it will be seen that the proposition made by Southern Republicans, to extend the appropriations for Gen. BELKNAP's and Mr. WILLIAMS' departments for two years, is not received with favor. We pointed out, when the suggestion was brought forward, that there was no reason to suppose that it would be adopted. The Republican Party can do nothing better for its own interests than to let the Democrats have full swing to the extent for which the people have given opportunity. It would be as foolish as it would be wrong to do otherwise.

Our London correspondent recently informed us that the *Greville Memoirs* had given great offense in "the highest quarter;" and perhaps no one could reasonably expect the Queen to be much delighted with the portraits which Mr. GREVILLE drew of GEORGE IV., WILLIAM IV., and other princes of her house. The book, indeed, constitutes the most serious blow ever delivered at the Brunswick family, and if a selection from it is ever published in a popular form in England—as it has been here in Messrs. SCRIBNER's *Bric-à-brac* series—it may produce important results after the reign of VICTORIA is over. The shocking revelations about the "first gentleman in Europe"—whom GREVILLE describes as "a cowardly, unfeeling dog," an "odious beast," &c.—the Duke of CUMBERLAND, and others would incidentally have the effect of determining the "common people" to tolerate no more conduct of the same kind from the same family. Meanwhile, a vast amount of social pressure has been brought to bear upon Mr. REEVE, the editor of the *Memoirs*, to suppress the unpublished portion—which certainly would be not less interesting than the first three volumes. Mr. REEVE has yielded, perhaps with the less reluctance on account of his having already cleared £18,000—$90,000—out of the first installment of the book. If Mr. REEVE lived in France, he might not live many years to enjoy his little fortune. The descendants of the families so bluntly dealt with by Mr. GREVILLE would be very likely to invite him to make a series of morning calls in the Bois de Boulogne. It would be curious to know how the "noble" family of CONYNGHAM relish the account of that Lady CONYNGHAM who lived openly with GEORGE IV.—her husband and eldest son being "kept" in the palace at the same time, with a full knowledge of the relations between her ladyship and the King. This precious family deliberately sacked the King's rooms the moment after his death. It is a good thing for poor old "Punch" GREVILLE that he is not alive to meet the present "Most Noble Marquis of CONYNGHAM."

GARIBALDI had a fine reception in Rome yesterday. He was met and welcomed at the railway station by the city officials, and escorted to his hotel by a procession of working men's societies. It was a proud day for the old man who has played such a conspicuous part in the work of Italian unification; and it could not have been without a thrill of emotion that he remembered how, on the march to Gaeta, in 1860, he met and saluted as "King of Italy" that VICTOR EMMANUEL who now reigns at Rome.

CONGRESS AND LOUISIANA.

We presume that Senator SCHURZ's resolution—which is not likely to lead to results of any consequence, one way or the other—will be voted upon this week. But when the Judiciary Committee, thus instructed to begin an "inquiry," will finish its task, no man can tell. No complaint could reasonably be made if it failed to make a report until just before the close of the session. The resolution has thus far answered the purpose of enabling several Senators to express their opinions on the general condition of Louisiana, although we have failed to discover in their speeches any positive recommendations as to what should be done in the present emergency. Some of the speakers have attacked the President, and some have defended him; but none of them seem to be anxious to take the responsibility of indicating the course which ought henceforth to be pursued. We cannot say, therefore, that this debate brings us any nearer to a solution of the problem before us. It does not meet the President's repeated appeal to Congress to decide once for all whether the Kellogg Government shall be sustained or not. That is the plain question which ought to be taken up without further delay. We are very near the month of February, and the time which is still open to the present Congress for practical work is drawing rapidly to an end. Although, therefore, the temptation to make long speeches in either House on the Louisiana difficulties may be very great, that temptation ought to be kept down, and Congress should relieve the President once for all of a responsibility of which he is evidently weary, and which it is not desirable that he should have thrust upon him any longer.

In our opinion, it has been conclusively proved that the Kellogg Government never received the votes or sanction of the people. We need not again go over the ground which has been so often traversed. If any of our readers still think that KELLOGG was honestly elected, we can only refer them to Senator CARPENTER's speech of last year, in which all the facts were clearly and forcibly set forth. On one other point all persons are agreed, namely, that the Kellogg Government could not stand twenty-four hours without support from Washington. Now the President, under existing circumstances, feels it to be his duty to furnish that support, and he asks Congress to decide whether he shall continue to do so, or whether he shall leave KELLOGG's house of cards to be toppled over. Whatever may be thought on the two sides of this question, we do not see how any one can possibly justify Congress in shirking the plain duty which now lies before it. We know very well that there are many persons—it is impossible to estimate how many—who thoroughly approve of the President's policy, and of Gen. SHERIDAN's dispatches and recommendations. As we have already said, by far the larger proportion of the letters which we have received on the subject are in support of Gen. SHERIDAN's "policy," and in opposition to our own views. This is the case every day, and we must accept it as one of the straws which show which way the tide is running. It proves how strong is the feeling which still exists on all questions connected with the war, and how dangerous it is to bring those questions once more into the field of controversy. And for that very reason we are anxious to see Congress take KELLOGG, at least, from the debatable region. While the President is left to assume the responsibility of dealing with KELLOGG, all sorts of suspicions are engendered, and many unjust accusations fill the air. When Congress has decided, we cannot be told that the personal intrigues or ambitions of one or two men are ruining the State of Louisiana, and exciting new disturbances in the South. We cannot imagine that the President altogether likes his task of keeping such a man as KELLOGG in power; and he ought not to be expected to do it without the distinct authority of Congress.

We hope, then, that this question at least will be settled, and settled this week if possible. And when Congress has declared its wish in the matter, it will remain for the President to pursue the course marked out, and to do all in his power to convince the people of Louisiana that, as becomes the chief magistrate of a nation, he will, so far as his power extends, act in an impartial manner toward all of them. As there ought to be no room for suspicion of personal motives or interest in the conduct of a chief magistrate, it is not possible to doubt that the President will eagerly seize the opportunity of removing the present Collector of the Port of New-Orleans, who has evidently been a fruitful source of contention in that city, and a large part of whose time appears to be spent in Washington. We do not see that this officer could lose much by being afforded the opportunity of devoting the whole of his valuable time to Cuban affairs, which now call him so constantly to Washington. Nor is it to be supposed that the President would hesitate to make this change on the ground that Mr. CASEY happens to be his brother-in-law. That is an accident of relationship which would not have a moment's weight with Gen. GRANT. Thus, Congress and the President together could do a great deal toward settling one of the most troublesome and dangerous questions which has arisen to plague the country for ten years past.

A MODERN "DOUGH-FACE."

A striking picture of the straits to which Democratic politicians are reduced in their attempts to reconcile the conflicting elements in their party, is given in the letter from Indianapolis which we publish this morning. The letter contains a careful and candid review of the principal facts connected with the election of Mr. JOSEPH E. MCDONALD as United States Senator from Indiana. We have already had occasion to note the remarkable character of the resolutions adopted by the Democratic Senatorial caucus in that State on the subject of finance. They were nothing more nor less than a repetition of the resolutions of the State Convention—dictated by VOORHEES—in favor of inflation and repudiation. As Mr. MCDONALD had been quoted as being in favor of a totally different policy, this committal of him by the caucus left him in that peculiar position described by Mr. "Bird-o-fredum Sawin" as "headed south by north" on the finance question. That, however, was a position to which, as will be seen by our correspondent's statement, the new Senator elect is not altogether unaccustomed. He occupied a similar one in 1849, when he was running for Congress in a Free-soil district. But it came that the inflationists were not contented with the attitude assumed by Mr. MCDONALD. They had no notion of leaving him the luxury of a mental reservation. They visited him in private, and beset him, and pumped him, and finally got from him a description of his views which satisfied the more prominent among them. And they also compelled him to make a speech in public, in which he professed the most profound submission to whatever bonds the party "in council assembled" should choose to impose upon him. As Mr. MCDONALD is enough of a State rights Democrat to regard a Senator as the representative of a State, and of his party in the State, this profession will make it very easy for him to support in the Senate the principles of the Democratic Indiana State platform, which is a repudiation and inflation platform of the most unblushing kind.

This incident in Indiana politics is worth noticing, not only for the interest which it possesses in itself, but for the light it throws on the discordant condition of the Democratic Party in regard to one of the most important questions that can come before the American people. There is, however, one other point, equally important, on which, judging from recent Senatorial elections, the Democrats, East and West, seem to be quite in harmony, and that is the honor which they all agree in paying to the men of their party who were most conspicuous during the war for—well, to put it mildly, for their want of sympathy with the Union. The selection of Mr. EATON, of Connecticut, was the first of a series of similar events, all of which show how little it is a bar to advancement in the Democratic Party to have been nearer the secession side during the rebellion than to the Union side. COCKRELL's election in Missouri was another instance of the same sort, Mr. SCHURZ's successor having been a General (of division, we believe,) in the Confederate Army, and his "services" in that connection being openly brought forward in caucus as constituting a valid claim for the office. And now it seems that Mr. MCDONALD was defeated for Governor of Indiana ten years ago because he was believed to have been privy to the existence and progress of the treasonable conspiracy concocted by the "Sons of Liberty." Everybody will remember that this was the one serious attempt of the secessionists to raise a revolution against the Union in the North. It failed, but the stigma attaching to it does not seem to have lasted ten years in Indiana. We beg leave to suggest, however, that the popular memory may be jogged by the Democrats on this class of subjects too often for their own good.

COAL FOR THE PACIFIC.

So many ships have been destroyed by fires kindled by spontaneous combustion in coal cargoes, that people in the Pacific ports of the Republic are becoming alarmed for their future supplies of coal. The enormous steam commerce centring at San Francisco, for example, is furnished with fuel from ports of the North Atlantic, distant some twenty thousand miles by usual sailing routes. The soft coal of Washington Territory, British Columbia, and California is useful only for steamers engaged in the coast trade, or on short voyages. Anthracite must be brought from New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, or English ports. When we reflect that huge steamers, requiring large supplies of hard coal, are constantly arriving and departing at San Francisco, bound on long voyages, it will be seen how great a proportion of their total cost is the freight paid on fuel brought from over the seas. This coal costs from $15 to $18 per ton in San Francisco, an enormous price compared with rates in the Atlantic States and England. And now, added to this, is the increased rate of insurance which the frequent losses by fire at sea have compelled underwriters to adopt. Passing through the intense heat of the equatorial belt, the cargo becomes heated to the point of ignition, and not a few ships have carried fire in their holds until they reached their port of destination. In one instance, at least, it was found necessary to sink a burning ship after she had arrived.

What with the alarm of freighters, and the increased costliness of the venture, coal-shipping for use on the Pacific has become a very expensive business. No wonder consumers are anxiously looking about for means of relief. A letter from G. H. C. SALTER, formerly United States Consul at one of the Chinese ports, printed in THE TIMES, has attracted much attention in San Francisco, and the *Alta California* advocates the immediate formation of an expedition to explore the Chinese coal-fields mentioned by our correspondent. The wonderful Yang-tse River, which penetrates the heart of the Chinese Empire, is comparatively unexplored. But it is known to be navigable more than one thousand miles from its mouth for vessels of the largest class. Many important cities are threaded on this gigantic water-way, and easily accessible from the stream are coal-fields of enormous dimensions. It is estimated that a total area of four hundred thousand square miles would not be an extravagant limit to assign to this deposit. Heretofore the Chinese Government has been unwilling to authorize the opening of the mines; the superstitious common people believe that such operations would let loose the malign influences now supposed to be imprisoned in the bowels of the earth. Latterly, however, a small beginning has been made in the Province of Shantung. It is thought that the complete freedom of the coal-fields cannot much longer be denied to the world. And the *Alta California*, with the refreshing confidence peculiar to the far West, advocates the formation, off-hand, of a company to "prospect" the field, buy a good deposit, build a railroad to the point of shipment, take out the mineral, and undersell English and American coal in the Pacific markets.

This is a somewhat formidable undertaking, but it must eventually be accomplished. It is not possible that such vast stores of wealth as those laid up in the coal measures of China can longer be kept from the world. Fuel is becoming scarcer every year; and, as in countless other instances in the history of commerce, a supply seems to have been hidden until the proper time and the demand came for its liberation. Prof. PUMPELLY, in his admirable work on the geology of China and Japan, gives some important figures, showing the value of the coal-fields of the former country. He reports that the mines of the Province of Hunan yield mineral which is more than ninety-six per cent. pure carbon; other mines give results nearly as favorable, and the unvarying testimony of all careful travelers is that the coal deposits of the Empire are only equaled in extent by those of the United States. Some think they are the greatest in the world. The time to use them has certainly come.

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY ON TRIAL.

In trying the Republican Party at the bar of public opinion, it often happens that impartial and reasonable persons do not sufficiently consider the gigantic nature of the labors placed upon this party, and its success, as compared with any similar efforts in settling the affairs of a country involved in civil war or rebellion. We were much impressed recently with a discussion of this matter by a well-known English traveler, Mr. DICEY, published in the *Contemporary Review*, wherein what are usually considered the mistakes by the Republicans are pronounced to be among the wisest of its achievements.

When any one would calmly judge the work of the Republican Party, it is necessary to glance at other countries which have suffered under civil war or rebellion. Ireland may be considered as a kind of "South" to the British Empire; it is nearly a century since the last great rebellion there, and yet the country is barely settled and pacified now. It required nineteen years to get rid of the effects of the Hungarian rebellion, to restore the Austrian Empire to a union where there was good-will on both sides. The bitterness from the civil wars of the Roses in England lasted a century; and it was full fifty years before the passions aroused by the English revolution under the STUARTS, were calmed. The wounds inflicted on France by her religious civil wars were never healed, and to this day she suffers from the withdrawal of a Protestant population who would not be "reconciled." The Thirty Years' War in Germany, which was a religious civil war, left scars and injuries on the country which are still visible, and the popular passion for unity, with the imperious hand of a master statesman, can barely now keep down the bitter rivalries of opposing religious factions.

But in none of these countries, and upon none of these Governments, was such an immense task laid as upon the Republican Party when, in 1865, the rebels laid down their arms. It was not merely that a population of American vigor and American intensity, roused by four years of desperate struggle to the highest pitch of passion, had to be pacified and controlled. It was not, either, that the hate of a fiery civil war must be forgotten and laid aside, and the open wounds of this deadly contest covered up. But there was an even more difficult and delicate task. The Republican Party, having emancipated four millions of slaves, were bound by every principal of honor, morality, and true statesmanship, to protect them in the rebellious region. To have neglected them, to have left them to the tender mercies of their embittered masters, would have been the height of folly and cruelty. The party would have deserved its sure and speedy ruin, had it permitted this. Something had to be done to protect the negroes. It was thought that the suffrage, under our form of Government, was the best weapon of defense for the emancipated black. Here, perhaps, was the first Republican mistake. This journal always urged that, under the new order of things in the South, suffrage should be made to rest on an intelligence test. Unfortunately, other counsels prevailed, and many of our troubles since have arisen from the absence of this test.

Then came up the other great questions, of the status of the late rebellious States toward the Union. The Republican Party chose the middle ground between ruling them as Territories under military government and restoring them immediately to self-government. If we correctly understand the critics of the Republican Party, they would have placed the rebellious States at once under their own authorities, and abandoned both negroes and whites to their own devices. The great body, however, of the loyal people felt that this would endanger the safety of the whole South, and might cause a civil war there, in which the real friends of the Union—the negroes—would have gone to the wall. It was indispensable that the Union should protect its only friends at the South—the white loyalists and the blacks. As Mr. DICEY well remarks, the incursion of the carpet-baggers was a necessary element in settling the country and binding it to the Union. We are not prepared to defend, and never have defended, all the proceedings in this middle course of governing the South. The carpet-baggers have often been great scamps, and the Federal authorities have sometimes interfered where they ought not to have done. The relation, too, of such communities to the Federal Government is an unnatural one, and ought to come to an end as soon as possible. We are prepared to admit that at the present time nearly all the States lately in rebellion could safely be left to take care of themselves.

But what we would urge is, that, on the whole, the Republican policy has been as successful as almost any political line of action in such delicate matters ever is. It is only ten years since the rebellion, and most of the States of the South are peaceful and fairly prosperous. A more valuable crop of cotton was produced there last year than during any year before the rebellion. The negroes, despite the predictions, work hard. Property is protected. Money is saved. A new rebellion would have no chance there. The old leaders are in the national Congress again. No blood has stained our triumph. Could the Democrats have done better?

THE LONE STAR STATE.

The extraordinary flood of immigration now pouring into Texas is referred to with much pride in the annual Message of the Governor, who announces that two hundred thousand immigrants entered the State last year, and that three hundred thousand are expected in 1875. He sharply criticises the conduct of the "Conservatives," who, acting in strict line with their usual non-progressive policy, refuse anything but the stingiest sums in aid of immigration enterprises. They grudgingly appropriated some time since the sum of sixteen thousand dollars, which, the Governor declares, "is, to put it mildly, completely inadequate" to support the effort by means of which Texas might soon have as numerous a population as New-York. Those who are really interested in the development of the State recommend the establishment of Texas agencies in all the principal cities of the North and West; and the offering of inducements to "surplus folks" to go into the South-west, and accept homes where they can be wealthy and happy. The State's great need is population; when she has seventy-five instead of five inhabitants to the square mile within her limits, she will astonish the world with the rapidity of her progress.

A review of the Governor's able Message, and of the various publications issued for the purpose of encouraging immigration, makes it quite evident that many of the drawbacks from which Texas at present suffers are mainly due to the paucity of population within her vast territory, which comprises two hundred and forty thousand square miles. The main objections on the part of Northerners, who would be glad, if all conditions were favorable, to settle in Texas, have been the Indian troubles, and the vaguely-defined fear that life and property were not held so sacred as in older States. But these objections are gradually vanishing before the tide of incoming Germans and sturdy North-western folk, who seem to have done the rude work of pioneering with much courage and address. Gov. COKE announces that the settlers on lands in proximity to the Indian country are now rarely troubled, and that the savages, who have had some severe lessons from the regular Army and the newly-organized battalions of Texas Rangers, appear inclined to retire altogether except from the immediate frontiers, where they still keep up their system of raids, and probably will as long as any of them are left alive.

Texas has been very bitterly reproached, and with some reason, for the negligence which she has manifested in establishing a good free-school system. Those of the other Conservative States that have given their earnest attention to this important matter, which so intimately concerns the happiness and prosperity of the citizens of every Commonwealth, have been a little ashamed of their south-western sister. But the increase of population is fast rendering the maintenance of a vigorous and comprehensive school system more and more possible. Exactly what will be the outcome of the Constitutional Convention, which will probably soon be held in the State, it is impossible to say; but it is hardly supposable that the Bourbon element will try to strike a blow at the common schools by some provision of a new Constitution, especially as they have the good examples of Virginia and Maryland before their eyes. It is safe to conclude that the larger portion of the immigrants are in favor of spending money freely for education. The Governor discloses the fact that out of a scholastic population of four hundred thousand, only one hundred and sixty-one thousand were enrolled in the public schools last year; and adds, that if the public schools were organized as they should be, the annual sum required would nearly equal the amount of all the taxes yearly collected for all purposes in the State. He recognizes the need of a more liberal expenditure, and points out the steady growth in value of taxable property, from two hundred and seven million dollars in 1872, to nearly two hundred and seventy-five million dollars in 1875, as a reason for increased taxation. On the whole, the outlook for a school system, to grow perfect in proportion as the population increases in volume, is encouraging. The utilization of the two hundred and twenty-one thousand acres of Texas lands, granted and set apart for a "University fund," is a subject for the consideration of the State Legislators.

WESTERN EXPLORATIONS.

The public of both America and Europe has become to some extent familiar with the geographical explorations and surveys, conducted under the auspices of the War Department by the United States Board of Engineers in the regions west of the one hundredth meridian in California, Nevada, Utah, Arizona, Colorado, New-Mexico, Wyoming, and Montana. The popular reports of the numerous expeditions already made have strangely interested all who have read them. They have not only been records of romantic and oftentimes perilous adventure, but have served to contribute immensely to our knowledge of the geology, mineralogy, and natural history of our country. They have greatly excited the curiosity of the tourist class, which is elated at the prospect of future journeys among the weird and lofty mountains, to some of which we have been introduced by the charming canvases of MORAN and the fascinating narratives of POWELL. The story of the journey of intrepid and self-sacrificing explorers among the giant peaks which have never before been scaled by Americans, reads almost like a fable. One cannot but admire the native pluck, energy, and daring which finds its outlet in the perils of expeditions in the dangerous sections of Arizona, among the peaks and on the plateaus of New-Mexico, or in the cañons of the Colorado, where yawning chasms miles deep are looked down upon by massive walls of stone which tower miles above them. Despite the numerous hardships attendant upon the explorations the number of applications from young men who are graduates of the several scientific schools of the country, and from gentlemen of professional note, for permission to join and labor in the expeditions, increases from year to year.

The latest published official report gives the result of the labors of the surveying parties west of the one hundredth meridian for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874. The total area surveyed during that time was seventy-two thousand five hundred miles, of which eleven thousand were in New-Mexico, and seventeen thousand five hundred in Arizona, in a territory where the topographical features were remarkably interesting. The adventurous explorers scaled thirty-six peaks, each of which was more than thirteen thousand feet high, and the various parties made vast geological and natural history collections, established meteorological stations, and accumulated photographic studies of hundreds of curious men, mountains, and animals. The information obtained during the various stages of this survey, since 1869, with regard to suitable military routes, the character and habits of numerous Indian tribes, and prospects for mining, would alone justify the continuance of the expeditions, and a most generous provision for them. But the service done the War Department, and the facts collected for the delectation of "gold-hunters," are of but small consequence beside the contributions to science constantly made by the exploring parties. The devoted men who, guarded from hostile Indians by puny escorts of cavalry, have been engrossed during long "field-seasons" in reading the stone leaves of the "book of nature," painfully turning them one by one, with infinite care and trouble, promise us speedy revelations in paleontology, which the world had resigned itself to wait another century for. The vertebrate remains of mastodons, horses, camels, and of the rhinoceros, found in several sections of the territory surveyed, are to be the subject of an ample and diligently-edited report by Prof. O. C. MARSH. The geodetic and astronomical observations are rapidly approaching a state of high perfection. The difficulties encountered in prosecuting geographical surveys over such mountainous areas as those in which Lieut. WHEELER's parties have been engaged for the past few years are very great, and it is astonishing that the work progresses as rapidly as represented in the reports.

When the volumes which comprise the detailed accounts of the scientific researches of recent expeditions of the survey are published, public attention will be more directly turned to the labors of the exploring parties than ever before, and the enthusiasm of those who wish to share in future labors will doubtless be increased. The Chief of Engineers, in his last annual report to the Secretary of War, announced that the expedition for the field-season in the Autumn months of 1874 was well organized and equipped, and that it would operate mainly in Southern and South-western Colorado, in Northern and North-western New-Mexico, and North-western Arizona. The modest sum of $95,000, the estimate for the year to end June 30, 1875, seems but little to pay for the services of explorers who are so ardent in the pursuit of knowledge as the gentlemen pursuing the survey beyond the one hundredth meridian. Their work is dangerous and full of hardship, but behind them new Eldorados are to spring up, new cities are to be founded, and civilization is to reign where savage tribes have long enjoyed alone the beauties of a wild, yet grand and beautiful, region, filled with lofty peaks, lava beds, rich in mines of gold and silver, and covered with the ruined homes and memorials of lost races, and the fossil remains of extinct species of animals.

AMUSEMENTS.

ANNOUNCEMENTS FOR THIS EVENING.

The season of English opera, at the Academy of Music, will be entered upon to-night, when Messrs. Maas and Carleton and Misses Kellogg and Beaumont will appear in "Il Trovatore." We further observe that Mr. Hernandez Foster will act at Wood's Museum, in "Jack Harkaway," and that Mr. S. C. France will commence an engagement at the Bowery, where "Marked for Life" is to be the principal attraction. No changes of performance are announced at other houses.

RAPID TRANSIT IN PRACTICAL HANDS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In addressing you originally upon the subject of rapid transit, my sole object was to call public attention to what I conceived to be a practicable method of overcoming what has hitherto proved to be the only obstacle in the way of its attainment, namely, the financial difficulty.

Allow me to thank you for the valuable aid you have rendered to the cause by your hearty indorsement of the principle of a deferred capital fund. Although the subscriptions thus far offered are but small, compared with the aggregate amount required, yet it must be admitted that a cause which has induced persons within three days to come forward voluntarily, and offer over ten thousand dollars in its behalf, even before any organization had taken place, must necessarily possess more than an ordinary amount of vitality.

With a view, therefore, of concentrating the public mind as far as possible upon this one point, namely, the removal of this financial obstacle, I would respectfully suggest that all future subscriptions which may be offered should be for the creation of a deferred capital fund, to be applied as suggested in my previous communications. As it is evident that but one commensurate means of rapid transit is at present attainable, and on whatever plan that may be, that the principle which I here advocate will be equally applicable, it would appear to be desirable that an informal subscription should go on until steps are taken to organize, and to give legal force to what will be until that takes place but an expression of public sentiment; an expression, however, of great value as an indication of the extent to which those directly interested are willing to give practical aid.

Let me briefly repeat: Assuming $15,000,000 to be required, $5,000,000 should be raised by what Mr. Beebe has so aptly termed "voluntary assessment," and invested in the work as sunken or deferred capital; $5,000,000 more could then be raised as active or preferred capital, and the remainder by the issue of first-mortgage bonds.

JAMES M. DRAKE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As a down-town property-holder, favorably impressed with the suggestions of Mr. Drake concerning rapid transit, I am willing to contribute one thousand dollars for the accomplishment of such a convenience. I, and doubtless others who have responded to Mr. Drake's letter, would be glad to be placed in communication with him, hoping that a free conference by parties interested may eventuate in organizing some plan which will command public support. Oblige me with his address.

JOHN WILSON.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Jan. 22, 1875.

POST OFFICE CHANGES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—The following is a list of Post Office changes for the week ending Jan. 23, 1875:

New-England.—Offices Established—South Lee, Strafford County, N. H., Horace Scales, Postmaster; South New-Market Junction, Rockingham County, N. H., Charles H. Leavitt, Postmaster. Discontinued: West Enfield, Penobscot County, Me.; Park Lane, Litchfield County, Conn. Postmasters Appointed—Roger W. Churchill, Emery's Mills, York County, Me.; Zenas Cook, Friendship, Knox County, Me.; Miss Helen E. Stiles, Goshen, Coos County, N. H.; Mrs. Elizabeth Doe, Pembroke, Merrimack County, N. H.; George N. Shepard, West Epping, Rockingham County, N. H.; Benoni E. Shaw, Newport, Orleans County, Vt.; B. J. Grinnell, South Starksboro, Addison County, Vt.; L. J. Burdett, South Lancaster, Worcester, Mass.

New-York.—Office established—Petrie's Corners, Lewis County, Edward L. Clapp, Postmaster. Postmasters appointed—Joseph C. Guthrie, Barrington, Yates County; J. E. Flower, Bovena Valley, Delaware County; Ransom Jilson, Glenmore, Oneida County; William C. Powell, Howlett Hill, Onondaga County; Herman Dumond, Merricksville, Delaware County; George Bush, South Champion, Jefferson County; Henry M. Rose, Water Mills, Suffolk County; Prentice Burdick, West Centre, Allegany County.

New-Jersey.—Discontinued—Clyde, Somerset County. Postmaster appointed—Miss Hannah C. Porter, Waterford Works, Camden County.

Pennsylvania.—Discontinued—Chestnut Grove, Lycoming County; East Ridge, Clearfield County. Name changed—Stanton Hill, Wayne County, to Island Pond. Postmasters appointed—Miles Dent, Dent's Run, Elk County; Tilghman Woodbridge, Frenchtown, Crawford County; Jacob A. Smith, Kreamer, Snyder County; Charles Wittman, Lanark, Lehigh County; John M. Troxell, McClure, Snyder County; Tobias E. Reetz, Middle Creek, Snyder County; D. K. Oakley, Oakeley, Susquehanna County; Mrs. Caroline H. Adams, Penn Run, Indiana County; Myro Raught, Raught's Mills, Elk County; Francis H. Royal, Royalton, Crawford County; E. D. Kistler, Stony Run, Berks County; Hiram L. Harris, Table Rock, Adams County.

Maryland.—Names changed—Burnt Mills, Montgomery County to Four Corners; Leesborough, Montgomery County to Wheaton, and George Byer, appointed postmaster. Postmasters appointed—James B. Starkey, Rossville, Queen Anne County; George E. Langley, St. Inigoes, St. Mary's County.

A SCHOONER ON POINT JUDITH RESCUED.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 24.—The schooner Henry H. Leavey, from Turk's Island, with salt for orders, went ashore on Point Judith last night. She was got off by the Narragansett Wrecking Company and towed into Newport by the revenue cutter S. Dexter.

THE INDIANA SENATORSHIP.

THE NEW SENATOR, AND WHAT HIS ELECTION MEANS.

M'DONALD'S ELECTION OSTENSIBLY AN ATTEMPT TO "ABOUT FACE" THE DEMOCRACY ON THE FINANCE QUESTION—REAL VIEWS OF THE PARTY—HENDRICKS' SHARE IN THE ELECTION AND WHAT IT MEANS—M'DONALD'S CHARACTER—HE VOTED FOR THE FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW, AND DURING THE WAR FOR THE UNION WAS GUILTY OF MISPRISION OF TREASON.

From Our Own Correspondent.

INDIANAPOLIS, Friday, Jan. 22, 1875.

The battle has been fought and won on the line indicated in previous letters, and Hon. Joseph E. McDonald is the next United States Senator from Indiana. This is the result of one of the most remarkable party contests in many of its features, which have been fully brought out in the discussions through the public prints in every part of the country. Ostensibly, the fight was to wheel the Democratic Party "about face" on the currency question. Committed by its platform of the 15th of July to inflation in the worst Western sense of the term, the leaders of the party at the capital saw the necessity of counteracting that movement by another, which should turn the tide of party thought on the financial issue. So it was agreed to send Mr. McDonald, an old Benton Democrat, to the Senate, throw overboard the party platform, as far as could be discreetly done, and, as Mr. Hendricks once aptly termed it, "turn their backs upon the past." The struggle has been fierce, but confined exclusively within the lines of the Democratic Party. The Republicans were in a hopeless minority, and all they could do, or did do, was to stand still, on the alert to profit by any split that might occur. There was every probability of a bolt. In the caucus but seventy-six members were present, barely enough to elect, and of these thirty-four voted against Mr. McDonald. These represented the Democracy of the southern and central portions of the State, who are still thoroughly imbued with Pendletonism, and who, since the election has been announced, have been pouring in hot indignant letters of protest. This caucus minority used every hour of the time between caucus night and election day, to force Mr. McDonald from the track. They did not want to vote for him, but the party hooks were strong as steel holding them to the nominee, and all were more or less interested in preserving the integrity of the party organization for 1876. This protesting spirit went so far as to cause several Democrats to vote for Holman on Tuesday, when the defection could not be vital, for the reason of the known disagreement between the two Houses. On Tuesday night a committee waited upon Mr. McDonald, in his rooms at the Occidental, and were closeted with him more than two hours, their purpose being to have him say "yes" or "no," to the greenback resolutions adopted in the caucus. Mr. Hendricks was present, and aided, by his persuasive counsel, in calming the troubled waters. What the result of that private caucusing amounted to, can best be told by results. In Joint Convention yesterday, Senator Maxwell, from this district, who the day before had voted for Holman because the financial views of Mr. McDonald were what they are said to be, now voted for McDonald, explaining that he had "seen" the candidate, and found out for himself that his opinions were not near so obnoxious, financially speaking, as had been represented. Mr. A. T. Whittelsey, Secretary to the Governor, and Secretary of the State Central Committee while Mr. McDonald was Chairman, telegraphed that "Mr. McDonald privately told friends that he would vote for more money." These facts indicate the seriousness of the situation, and the subterfuges resorted to by Mr. McDonald and his friends to prevent the threatened breach. The real feeling of the "low caste" Democrats, who were sold out and delivered to the Indianapolis regency, is well expressed in the language of a protest presented in Joint Convention by Mr. J. H. Hopkins, of this city, President of the National Bricklayers' Association. Said he:

> "Mr. McDonald is known to be a hard-money Democrat of the old school, and believes the greenback currency unconstitutional. Yet in the face of these facts the Democratic caucus nominated him. If they choose to stultify themselves before the people, I propose to have no hand in it. I had supposed the party intended to carry out the platform we were elected upon. I know my constituents expect it. I am not prepared, nor do I expect to participate in perpetrating a flagrant deception upon them. Nor do I think the Democratic Party, as such, in its present temporary success, is able to defend itself of this outrage upon the masses of the people. The whole canvass was a fight between the people on the one side and monopolies upon the other; it is so still, and, if the Democratic Party join hands with Wall street, as at present indicated, and against the masses. I do most respectfully step aside or bolt, (if you choose to call it by that name,) and choose to stay with my constituents, the working people of my country."

Mr. Hopkins desired this protest to be recorded, but Speaker Turpie, of course, denied. It embraces a statement upon which the action of the party is to be impeached before the people.

M'DONALD'S WHITE LIES.

The Senator elect gave a reception on Wednesday night to his friends, and the members of the Legislature at the Occidental. It was a pleasant affair, Piper Heidsick and Golden Seal serving to soften the tempest raging in so many breasts. Yet, in his speech, Mr. McDonald found it necessary to step very closely to the line of duplicity practiced by his friends upon the unsuspecting rural representatives. Said he:

> "From my youth up I have been a member of the Democratic Party, because I believe in its fundamental principles. If I have any record at all in connection with political affairs, it has been made in an attempt to enforce these fundamental principles and apply them to the practical operations of our Government. *In doing this, my friends, it is well known that while I have entertained my individual opinions and private judgment, and maintained them with what ability I have possessed, I have been ever ready to submit to the decision of my party in council assembled.*"

If this last sentence means anything, it means that he will not make his individual opinions on finance prominent; for that is the only issue upon which there is a shade of difference between his personal views and the expressions of the "party in council." All through this struggle Mr. McDonald has occupied a most compromising and humiliating attitude, certainly not bettered by his own words. The Senatorial combat may be dismissed with this comment: That while it has been made to appear as an heroic struggle to right a great party, unfortunately headed in the wrong direction, there was never a higher motive in the hearts of the leading men than that of mere selfishness. It was Mr. Hendricks' fight. He wants to be President in 1876. Manhattan Democracy demanded a hard money oblation, and when the inflation platform was adopted in July, Manhattan gave Mr. Hendricks his ultimatum, in the shape of a requisition for a hard money United States Senator. This is all there has ever been of the struggle. It never reached higher than that. It was Mr. Hendricks' price for the Presidential nomination. Had the tables been turned, and the Metropolitan Democracy been in want of an inflationist, Hendricks and the party managers would have worked as hard and as cheerfully to have elected Dan Voorhees, who believes in an emission of fifteen hundred millions of greenbacks *instanter*, the payment of the bonds in them, and the payment of the promises to pay by the simple process of "wearing out in the hands of the people." The Democratic Party will largely lose by this election. Not, probably, because it is a bad one—for there could have been worse—but because it has been made to appear as a repudiation of the principles upon which the party appealed to the people last Summer.

THE NEW SENATOR.

A personal description of the new Senator is well given by a lady correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial*:

> "In height he must be six feet, but small bones, a good share of adipose, and an inclination to corpulency make him appear shorter. He has an active figure, withal, and either in the dance or walking moves along with an elastic, almost bounding step. His head is not large, and it is sparsely covered with dark brown hair. This gives to his naturally round face an oval cast. He has soft and kind brown eyes, which are overhung by narrow but long projecting eyebrows. His nose is Roman, and there is a dimple in his chin. His mouth is too small for beauty, and his teeth are little, and considerably shortened with wear, without appearing decayed. His manners are extremely courteous, and he has a strikingly benevolent countenance."

Mr. McDonald was born in Butler County, Ohio, in 1819. He removed to this State with his parents in 1826, settling in Montgomery County. He spent his youth at the saddler's trade, but after growing up to manhood entered a law office, and prepared himself for the Bar. He is a lawyer of fair ability, not ranking exceptionably high either as counsel or advocate. In 1849 he was elected to Congress from the old Eighth District, his competitor being Hon. Henry S. Lane, afterward United States Senator. He served in Congress two years, voting for all the compromise measures and for the Fugitive Slave law. His character as a politician cropped out in this canvass while yet less than thirty. In the Eighth District there was a strong Free-soil sentiment, and both Mr. McDonald and Mr. Lane were questioned by the Free-soilers as to their views upon the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia. Mr. McDonald and Mr. Lane had had several joint discussions, and each knew the other's opinions on this question. Mr. McDonald told me himself that he concluded to prevent Lane from getting a monopoly of the Free-soil vote, and hence answered his questions very much as he knew Mr. Lane would. The reply was, in brief, that he favored the abolition of slavery in the District, but with the consent of the people. If the people would not consent, he was then in favor of the removal of the capital to free territory. After Mr. McDonald voted for the Fugitive Slave law a cartoon was published, representing the United States Capitol on wheels, Mr. McDonald and a bevy of stalwart negroes tugging at a cable, "moving it to free territory." Who believes that Mr. Lane would have voted for the Fugitive Slave law, despite the fact that the replies of the two candidates to the Free-Soilers were so nearly identical? It was a trick of Mr. McDonald's to secure votes, just as his "private" utterances on the financial question have been tricks within the past ten days. In 1856 Mr. McDonald was elected Attorney General of the State, and again in 1858, during which year he removed to Indianapolis. In 1864 he was the Democratic candidate for Governor against Gov. Morton, and was defeated by over twenty thousand majority. As has been said, he is a lawyer of fair ability, and has enjoyed a practice yielding a comfortable competence. During the trial of the Sons of Liberty conspirators before military commission in this city, it transpired that Mr. McDonald was made aware of the treasonable designs of the order, but kept the secret locked in his own heart for months, for fear its divulgence would injure "the party." In the canvass of 1864 this fact was used against him with considerable effect, the statute of the United States making it misprision of treason to know of such treasonable intent and not lodge the information with the United States Judge of the District being quoted against him on every stump. The "war fever" of patriotism had not died out then, and though the Democrats had carried the State in 1862, two years afterward McDonald was buried under an adverse majority larger than had been given in the State for years before, or has been since. It is a suggestive commentary upon the elasticity of American politics that, in 1875, but eleven years in the future, many of the leading Republicans of the State hastened to lay their frankincense and myrrh of hearty congratulation at the feet of this man as United States Senator elect.

ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION.

In reference to the forthcoming report of the Ways and Means Committee of the last Assembly on the subject of assessment and taxation the Albany *Evening Journal* says: "The committee have held frequent sessions during the year, and men eminent for their familiarity with social and economic science have been invited to express their views. They have, in fact, availed themselves of every source from which information on the subject could be obtained. The Tax and Assessment laws of other States have been diligently studied, and a multiplicity of theories and plans have been thoroughly sifted. As a result they have accumulated a vast amount of material, which embodies, perhaps, all the exact knowledge extant. The labor of collating and condensing such a voluminous mass of fact and opinion in a shape suitable for popular comprehension, is itself a work of no small magnitude, but the character of the committee is a guarantee that it will be conscientiously performed. The report will thus be chiefly a resumé of the whole matter, and will contain few or no recommendations in reference to future legislation, the committee contenting themselves with the simple presentation of the facts. There are those who believe that no reform is attainable until sweeping and radical changes are made in the present system of assessment; and while the weight of the evidence and the facts unquestionably strengthen such a view, the committee do not deem it wise or politic to urge upon the people a wide or hasty departure from present modes. The subject is one which will bear further discussion, and the committee leave it to the people to apply such a remedy as careful study of the matter will show to be most advisable. For the present, they are of opinion that a slight modification and more thorough enforcement of present laws will result in decided reform, and be a step in the right direction. The whole matter, however, will be left in the hands of the Legislature to take such action as it deems proper. It is expected that the committee's report will be ready early in March, and it will be an important contribution to the discussion of a subject which the State Assessors and Controller Hopkins have treated with marked ability."

A DANGEROUS WHIPPING.

Bernard Smith, a man of about thirty-five years of age, who keeps a grocery store corner of Fifth avenue and Twenty-first street, was arrested on Saturday night on a charge of feloniously assaulting James Dolan, a lad about nineteen years of age, residing in Fourteenth street, between Second and Third avenues. Dolan and a young man named Flood were in the stable of Smith on the evening of the 22d instant, and were discovered by the latter whipping his horses. Smith took the whip they were using away from the two young men, and striking Dolan several times on the head with it, drove them out of the stable. Dolan was subsequently arrested on a charge of intoxication, and after being locked up in the Eighth Precinct Police Station, was taken to court to answer. On his return home he became very ill, and on an examination by Police Surgeon Baldwin and Dr. Rooney it was discovered that his skull was fractured, as is supposed, by the blows inflicted by Smith with the whip, and he was pronounced to be in a dangerous condition. Smith was then arrested, and is now held to await the result of Dolan's injuries.

BURNED TO DEATH IN THE LOCK-UP.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Jan. 24.—A young man named Park G. Harrington, of this city, was so severely burned in the lock-up at Horseheads, yesterday morning, that he died last evening. He was arrested on Friday night for intoxication.

WORK RESUMED IN THE APPLETON MILLS, LOWELL.

LOWELL, Mass., Jan. 24.—The Appleton Manufacturing Company will to-morrow start 250 looms which have been idle for ten weeks, and will employ 125 additional operatives for the balance of the Winter.

THE RAID ON THE TREASURY

TOM SCOTT'S SCHEME TO GET $300,000,000 FROM THE NATION.

THE ITEMS IN THE "RAILROAD KING'S" BILL—HOW THE AFFAIR IS BEING PUSHED—STRONG SECTIONAL INTERESTS AT WORK IN FAVOR OF THE SUBSIDY—THE "SKILLED TALENT" EMPLOYED BY THE RAILROAD "BOSS"—SHALL THE NATIONAL LIABILITIES BE INCREASED?

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 22, 1875.

Mr. Thomas Scott has evidently read of the Scottish chieftain who, just prior to an engagement, ordered his men to set fire to the straw which had served them for bedding, that they might advance unnoticed in the smoke. Public attention here is just now occupied in watching the Pacific Mail holocaust, which is consuming so many political reputations, but the indefatigable "Railroad King" is profiting by the smoke, and his well-disciplined "strikers" are hard at work. Every Senator and Representative has been assigned to the supervision of some one who is, or who professes to be, well acquainted with him, and who makes a regular report of his views upon the enormous scheme for plundering the public Treasury, now advanced under the guise of guaranteeing the payment of interest, in gold, for forty years, upon the Texas Pacific Railroad bonds. This is the general term, but the items are as follows:

	Miles.
Texas and Pacific line	1,940
Atlantic and Pacific line	400
Vicksburg branch line	105
Shreveport and New-Orleans line	235
San Diego and San Francisco line	400
Total	3,080

Congress is now virtually asked to guarantee the payment of interest at five per cent. on the bonds of these lines, for forty years, at the rate of $50,000 per mile. This will be $7,700,000 per annum, which for forty years will amount to $308,000,000. As the United States will then have a first mortgage on the road to secure the payment of this accrued interest, and $154,000,000 principal, it will then either have to abandon what it has paid or to take possession of the road at its then mortgaged cost, which will be $462,000,000. Yet Mr. Scott audaciously expects to bind the United States to the expenditure of this sum, by legislation now being quietly pushed forward, so that it can be placed on the statute book prior to the 4th day of March next.

Mr. Scott bases his hopes of success at the Capitol upon the great victory which he achieved there a few years since, when he secured the passage of a bill which granted the right of way to his Baltimore and Potomac Railroad, across the broad reservation which extends from the Executive Mansion to the foot of Capitol Hill. This destruction of the beauty of what is fast being converted into a national park, was stoutly fought in the Senate. Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, who has labored so earnestly for the adornment of the public grounds, did all in his power to prevent their desecration, and other Senators—notably Charles Sumner—seconded him. But it was of no avail. A majority of the Senators, under the lead of Mr. Cameron, voted with machine-like precision, and brushed away all parliamentary obstacles. In the House there was the same well-drilled obedience, and the bill was passed. Trains now traverse the mall, and a large station occupies an advantageous position upon the public reservation. The people's pleasure-ground has been ruined to gratify Pennsylvania's Railroad King.

Doubtless the personal regard of Congressmen for Senator Cameron, who had this location of Mr. Scott's road so much at heart, had much to do in producing the result, but it made the Pennsylvania Railroad King infallible in his own opinion, and in the opinion of his followers. Neither has he been ungrateful for the favor shown him. Few Congressmen have since had to pay any fare over the railroads between New-York and Philadelphia, and Baltimore and Washington, and he has issued passes over his lines to and beyond Harrisburg, as well as his Southern lines, with regal liberality. What honorable gentleman, after having used these pasteboard souvenirs of the Pennsylvania Railroad King, can have the heart to vote against any little bill in which he is interested? Nor can they be deaf to his request, at the close of his printed argument, that they "will give it prompt and favorable action."

The sectional interests enlisted in the support of this enormous subsidy are various, and their united action will be as effective as a "log-rolling" in a new settlement. New-England has sent an ex-member of Congress, identified with her railroad interests here, to plead in behalf of an enterprise which will secure the sale of Yankee-built locomotives, cars and tools. Pennsylvania is of course clamorous for the subsidy, a large slice of which would go into the pockets of her iron-masters. The entire South wants a Southern Pacific Railroad, especially those who do not regard the Confederacy as a lost cause, past resurrection, and also those who are ever on the alert, with open carpet bags, to garner plunder. St. Louis, jealous of the trade over the existing railroad to San Francisco now enjoyed by Chicago, zealously urges the leading men of Missouri and of Kentucky to work and to vote for Scott's subsidy. And then the lower Pacific coast is doing its share of the work, although the Central Pacific Railroad is rather against it. Never was there a better combination of local strength.

Mr. Scott, to use the slang of the lobby, "bosses his own job," but he has a variety of talent employed, from Gen. Dodge (who could not be found when his testimony on Credit Mobilier was desired,) down to the lowest of the Press Hessians on Newspaper Row. Of course, there are pamphlets printed, and dinners eaten, and the usual consumption of champagne. Congressmen are classified, as an entomologist arranges his bugs before pinning them in frames, and each class is under proper guardianship. Those who have doubts are, to use the slang of the lobby again, "sat up with," and any Senator or Representative who ventures to question the claim of Mr. Thomas Scott to receive this subsidy as a token of public gratitude, or his vested right to a perpetuity of profitable privilege, is at once argued with, cajoled, threatened, or persuaded. And, besides, any Senator or Representative who has a pet bill on the calendar understands well that his chances of securing its enactment during the present session are small if he cannot secure the co-operation of Mr. Thomas Scott's friends.

But Mr. Thomas Scott's strong point, after all, is that the future prosperity of the country depends upon the success of his scheme. To use his own words, if the business of the country can have this subsidy, as *just a little leaven in the loaf*, prosperity will be restored. Should Congress not thus increase the national liabilities, the result will be a sadder condition of things than has of late hung like a leaden pall over the business interests of the Republic, with prostrate credit, bankrupt commerce, ruined agriculture and a depreciated currency.

Thus far, under cover of the Congressional investigations and the whirl of public business, Mr. Scott has gone quietly ahead, with few, if any allusions to his gigantic attempt to add to the burdens which were imposed upon the national finances during the war for the suppression of the rebellion. But can it be possible that the Republic, after having asserted her supremacy by a vast expenditure of blood and treasure, will permit herself to be enslaved by shackles of debt? As Col. Titus said to Oliver Cromwell, "Are we, who would not submit to the lion, to lie down and be quietly devoured by the wolf?"

OBITUARY.

CANON KINGSLEY.

The subject of this notice, the announcement of whose death appears in our columns to-day, was the son of the late Rev. C. Kingsley, who for some years held the Rectorship of Chelsea, a portion of London which has identified itself in the public mind with the names, also, of Thomas Carlyle and Sir Charles Dilke. He was the representative of an old Cheshire family which, in the stirring times of the seventeenth century, attached itself, first to the cause of Cromwell and the Parliamentarians, and after to that of Charles II. At the time of his birth, his parents resided at Holne, in Devonshire, and it was there that he passed his boyhood. His education was intrusted to a private tutor after he left his father's immediate care, and he passed afterward to King's College, London, and thence to Magdalene College, Cambridge, where he distinguished himself by obtaining a scholarship and several prizes. He ultimately took his degree in 1842, with a first-class in classics and a second in mathematics. He at first intended to go to the Bar, but after a short study with that view, he turned his attention to the Church, and was ordained. In 1844, he was presented to the living of Eversley, in Hampshire, where he had previously been Curate, and to which his affections as well as his duties have always remained attached. There, in his moorland districts, he was first brought into sympathy with the poor, and his frequent relations with the working classes subsequently may be attributed largely to that sympathy so acquired. He was afterward appointed to a canonry in Chester Cathedral, and also was made one of the Chaplains in Ordinary to the Queen and the Prince of Wales, and Professor of Modern History in the University of Cambridge. But it is by his works that he will be chiefly remembered. His recent visit to this country largely increased the number of his friends here, but a kindly feeling toward him on the part of the American people was long before experienced, on account of his earnest exertions in behalf of the laboring poor. His sympathies in their behalf may have been aroused very early in life, but they were certainly stimulated at Eversley, and again by the writings of Horace Mayhew in the London newspapers. As a Churchman, he belonged to the Broad Church Party, of which Dean Stanley is a prominent light; and, as a novelist and a poet, he must be judged according to the estimate of his respective judges, but as a friend to the poor and the oppressed his claims to admiration cannot be gainsaid. Of his books, the best known is, perhaps, *Alton Locke*, which was written especially to advance his favorite cause. But throughout his whole life the same impulse was at work. His literary labors produced besides, *Twenty-five Village Sermons; The Saints' Tragedy*, a drama in verse; *The Message of the Church to Laboring Men; Yeast, a Problem; Phaëthon, or Loose Thoughts for Loose Thinkers; Hypatia, Alexandria and Her Schools, Westward Ho! Glaucus, The Heroes, Two Years Ago, The Water Babies, Andromeda, and Other Poems*, besides a large number of poems, sermons, lectures, and essays, and many contributions to the serials, especially *Frazer's Magazine*.

Mr. Kingsley was married in 1844, the same year that he received holy orders, to a daughter of Pascoe Grenfell, who was for many years Member of Parliament for Truro and Great Marlow. His death at the early age of fifty-five will be regretted everywhere, for his works and labors are known wherever the English language is spoken, but it will be especially deplored in England, where he won universal respect, and more particularly by the poor, who have lost an earnest, faithful, and a powerful friend.

JUDGE MAUNSELL B. FIELD.

Judge Maunsell Bradhurst Field died at his residence in this City yesterday at the age of fifty-four. Judge Field was the eldest son of the late Ambrose Field, and was born in this City in 1822. He was graduated from Yale College in 1841, and in 1847 was admitted to the Bar. During several years he was associated with Hon. John Jay in the practice of law, under the firm name of Jay, Field & Co. In 1854 he acted as Secretary to the American Legation in France under John Y. Mason, of Virginia, who was then Minister, after which he was attached for a short time to the Spanish Legation under Mr. Soulé. Upon the opening of the Universal Exposition in Paris Judge Field was appointed President of the American Commissioners. At the beginning of the civil war he became Deputy Sub-Treasurer of the United States under John J. Cisco. He was a man, however, who easily won promotion, and subsequently became Assistant Secretary of the Treasury at Washington, in which position he served with Secretaries Chase, Fessenden, and McCulloch. In 1865 in consequence of impaired health he resigned this office, and received an appointment as Collector of Internal Revenue for the Sixth District of the State of New-York. He performed the duties of this office during four years, at the end of which, in 1869, he resumed the practice of law with Police Justice Otterbourg and Mr. Russell as associates. In December, 1873, he was appointed Judge of the Second District Court to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Judge Thomas Kivlen, the term expiring on the 1st of this month. Judge Field was originally a Democrat in politics, but voted for Mr. Lincoln on his second nomination, and has since voted the Republican ticket.

Aside from the political and judicial positions in which Judge Field became known, he gained something of a literary reputation through his entertaining book, *Memories of Many Men and Some Women*. In this were many curious anecdotes of distinguished Americans whom he had met in this country and abroad, which he told in an attractive manner. Among these incidents he told what was considered the first authentic account of the issuing of the Emancipation Proclamation. He also included in the volume several new stories of Mr. Lincoln, and closed it with a striking account of the President's death.

Judge Field was greatly loved and respected by a large number of friends. At the time of his appointment as Judge he was recommended to Gov. Dix by many of the foremost members of the Bench and Bar from different parts of the State, irrespective of political party, and his appointment was welcomed as calculated to harmonize conflicting interests.

CAPT. THOMAS C. HARRIS, U. S. N.

A dispatch from Philadelphia announces the death at the Naval Asylum in that city, yesterday morning, of Capt. Thomas C. Harris, of the Navy, after a brief illness. Capt. Harris was a native of Pennsylvania, born in 1823, from which State he was appointed to the Navy in 1841, serving on the frigate Delaware, in the Brazil Squadron, till 1843. From that period he filled various assignments on the Pacific stations until, in 1861, he was Lieutenant on the steam-sloop Powhatan. He was commissioned Lieutenant Commander, and assigned to special duty on the steamer Kearsarge in 1862. In 1863 and 1864 he commanded the steam-gunboat Chippewa, in the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron, and participated in the various attacks on Fort Wagner, Morris Island, in July, 1863. In 1864 and 1865 he commanded the gunboat Yantic in the North Atlantic Blockading Squadron, and was engaged in the two attacks on Fort Fisher. He was commissioned Commander in 1866, and was in command of the Philadelphia Navy-yard from 1866 to 1869.

MR. WILLIAM H. GOBRIGHT.

William H. Gobright, who had been for the past seven years Chief Clerk in the Clerk's Office of the Circuit Court in Baltimore, died on Saturday night, aged fifty-nine years. The deceased was for a long time connected with the weekly press of Baltimore, being attached to the editorial staff of the *Sunday Telegram* for five years. He enjoyed the fullest confidence and esteem of the community.

POSSIBILITIES IN CHAUTAUQUA.

The Lockport *Journal* has this reference to the Chautauqua and Cattaraugus Congressional District: "From all we can hear we judge there will be no haste in filling the Congressional vacancy (caused by the recent death of Col. A. F. Allen) in the Thirty-third District. It seems probable that such election will not take place until the regular election next Fall. By that time Mr. Fenton will be 'out of a job.' Mr. Sessions already finds time hanging heavily upon his hands. There has been very little love lost for some time between these two gentlemen. They have been unable to fully decide which 'was the best man.' They may conclude to go before their constituents next Fall as rival Congressional candidates, and let the decision be made for them. That would be a funny fight. Not only Chautauqua and Cattaraugus Counties, but the entire State, would crowd to the front to see that contest."

CHRISTIANITY AND MORALS.

THE RELATION OF RELIGION TO NATIONAL PEACE.

THE EVILS OF WARFARE—THE LESSONS OF A CENTURY ENDING WITH 1874—THE GOSPEL OF CHRIST OPPOSED TO THE USAGE OF WARS.

The third sermon in the course on "Christianity and Social Morals" was delivered at Christ Church, corner of Fifth avenue and Thirty-fifth street, last evening, by Rev. Samuel Osgood, D. D. The reverend gentleman took for his text, "Blessed are the peacemakers, for they shall be called the children of God." He said: These words of our Lord come to us with the blessing of ages to rebuke the present warfare of nations. Between men as individuals, and in their social, literary, commercial, and religious relations, there has been a constant progress in good neighborhood. The civilized world now has very much the same music, which is the voice of sentiment, and the same arithmetic, which is the tongue of trade; it is getting to read the same books, to wear the same clothes, to eat the same dishes, and to have very much the same code of manners, perhaps even to enjoy the same moralists and preachers. Men have gained wonderfully in the conflict with their passions, and those who now descend to personal combat are branded as ruffians, and are looked upon as criminals. But what are the nations doing for peace? Alas, anything but preparing to abide in peace; never was what they call their "peace footing" so warlike as now. To-day as we turn from the rejoicing of the churches over the manifestation of the Prince of Peace, and contemplate the hatred and strife, and dive into the depths of mortification which threatens to burst forth into a clash of arms, we may say that the wailing of women and the shrieking of the wounded heard above the roar of artillery, are answering the Christmas anthem of "Peace on earth, good will to men." Let us not be afraid of the contrast, but face the subject like men and consider our duty as Christians in view of the warfare of nations, which has so cursed our race and which throws its dark and threatening shadow over this opening year. It is best for us to treat the subject for ourselves and from our own point of view. We are American Christians, just at the close of the first century of our national existence, and trying to make up our minds and shape our purposes as to the century now opening. Let us ask what we are to think of the war-making of the last hundred years, and what we are to do for the peace-making of the hundred years to come? What a time among the nations that century has been! The hundred years from 1775 to 1875, what have they shown us? The new life was stirring in the Old World and in the New. At the outset there was a vague, restless feeling abroad among the people that startling changes were at hand. Voltaire led the protest against the old despotism, among scholars and nobles, while Rousseau was stirring up among the masses the great crusade for nature and man against artifice and tyranny—marvelous prophet as he was of the new literature and society. Kings caught the contagion, and Frederick the Great—the disciple of Voltaire, the admirer of Washington, and the helper of Franklin and Adams in international law—became as ambitious with his pen as with his sword. Joseph II., on the throne of Austria, made the simplicity of Marcus Aurelius his model, and had as little liking as that imperial sage could have had, for the Jesuits and their ways. With the new ideas there went a great hopefulness, and if theologians spoke less than usual of their millennium, champions of the rising free-thinking saw a new age of light and liberty at hand, and such enthusiasts as Rousseau were revelling in their visions of universal peace. What a strange and fearful awakening for those dreams! Three great groups of wars cover the ground of that century since 1775. Wars from the uprising of the people against arbitrary rulers—the American Revolution beginning the fray and the French Revolution closing it. Then wars between the new military autocrat—the testamentary executor of the French revolution, as he has been called—and the old monarchies, ending in the triumph of the feudal Kings and the reign of the Holy Alliance. Then, last of all, the wars of the nations for their lives, ending with the uprising of Italy, and the consolidation of Germany, and of the United States of America. It is useless to present these gigantic conflicts in the most general way, and the picture, even if successful, would more distress our nerves than edify our spirits. Without any slur upon the men or the nations who have taken up arms against one another, we ask for the moral of all this carnage, and try to bring the wisdom of history, to urge the justice and mercy of God and humanity upon the nations. It has been and is taken for granted that war belongs to our civilization, and that no important progress can be made without the appeal to arms. For an act which is in itself essentially immoral, what possible justification for this can there be but the bare assertion that it cannot be helped, and that because the war spirit exists it must continue to exist? The same argument can be used to justify all the brutal quarrels that have cursed our race, and all that is said in defense of war has been said in behalf of encounters between individuals; all the arguments against the "fist and club law" between individuals hold good against the present sword and bayonet law between nations. The nations are, as belligerents, to a great extent, still barbarous, and war, with all the recent reforms, is in reality nothing but barbarism—the sway of might over right. Let us look a little in detail at the war record of the last century—the chronicles of slaughter that followed the dreams of the reign of humanity, and the jubilee of equal rights. A German writer asks "Upon whom are we to lay the responsibility when we consider that in the wars of the French Republic and the Empire, more than five millions and a half of men were painfully sacrificed, and that in the Seven Years War over six hundred thousand were devoted to death, are Napoleon and Frederick the Great the executioners, or whom are we to accuse? Is it not rather the case that the collective persons whom we call States and nations have waged these wars for the promotion of their own interests, as if to manure the field of their political life with blood! Is it a collective guilt which merges itself in loss of life on the battle fields?" If we add to the slain, wounded and disabled victims of war, the destruction of property, the loss of productive labor, and the great cost of armies in peace as well as in war, we have a fearful reckoning before us. If we add to these, again, the disease, intemperance, and crime that follow in the track of war, we have a catalogue of ills terrible for the imagination to contemplate. I will not go into the account of our own recent war, for we know enough about it to make such reckoning unnecessary. It is enough to say that those of us who have not believed in war as the right adjustment of wrongs, and who did all we justly could for peace, and who loyally, but reluctantly, accepted the war forced upon us, have had all our scruples more than justified by the result. Such destruction of life and property; such waste of the best blood of the nation; such corruption of private and public morals; such bloated wealth and such widespread destitution; such frauds in private business and such corruption in public affairs; such demoralization of trade and such utter repudiation of the first principles of honesty; such premature admission of ignorance and furnishing of ammunition to the purchasers of electors; such inauguration of military methods in government; such perversion of the courts of justice, and such unsettling of morals and religion as we have seen during the past fifteen years—who that studies these facts wisely will be the eulogist of war, however lothfully he may have accepted the fatal necessity? But no enumeration of particulars can duly present the enormity of the evil. As already hinted, the state of war is, to a large extent, the repeal of law the abolition of justice, the resort to violence, and the rule of force. The practice is essentially inhuman, and ungodly. It sets man against man in mutual hatred, and offends the justice and mercy of God. I know very well that war has its apologists and even its eulogists; that Cousin regards it as a consequence of the conflict of ideas and the condition of progress; that Dr. Lee calls it not only a necessary symptom of the unconquered energies of nature, but also a scourge for depraved times and corrupt masses; that Proudhon, who calls property theft, calls war "the deepest and finest phenomenon of our moral life; that no other can be compared with it—neither the imposing ceremonials of worship, nor the acts of loyalty, nor the creation of industry." It is not true, as is sometimes said, that no hatred remains after the combat, and that public combatants easily forget their quarrels. Our sectional animosities teach otherwise, and Germany and France, now at peace, are eying each other in a way that bodes no good for them or for the world. While nominally at peace, Europe is paying the expenses of war, and is supporting at least three millions of men in arms. What perversion of wealth and men; what loss of production! What a comment on the passions and selfishness which are quoted in justification of war establishments! What a proof that the race that has learned so many things has not learned to treat one another with justice and kindness!

The Gospel of Christ is wholly against the usage of war, not only by expressly prohibiting the resort to force in extending religion, but by calling the nations to live together within the Kingdom of God. It is said, indeed, that wars inspire devotion, and that the hymns of nations have been born in the conflict and conquest of battle. But at present the war spirit is not religious, and it tends to strengthen the rising materialism that ascribes the origin of the universe to force and matter, and denies the existence of spirit. This is our view of war and war-makers for the past hundred years. Now what are we to say and do for the hundred years to come? Is the same old story to be told over again, and the history of civilization to be always written in blood? Professing to look at men and events not as a sentimentalist but as a calm student of history and a friend of reasoning, I have a few words to say for peace-making. The true principle is that there is justice between nations as between men, and this justice ought to be embodied in a code of international law. We are not to wait for the powers of the world to balance their interests and passions by the old game of war, but to meet the question of the balance of power by the balance of principle. We do this in our personal relations under the civil law. Why not do it between nations? Concentrate the moral force of the civilized world into a code, and establish a tribunal to decide questions arising under it. By so doing we will elevate the use of physical force among nations as we have already done among individuals. The collective force of a nation is now employed to make its decrees respected by each individual. Why not employ the collective force of all the nations to make their decrees binding on each?

JANUARY WEATHER.

ANOTHER SNOW-STORM—FOLLOWED BY RAIN—THE ICE BREAKING—A DISAGREEABLE DAY.

Yesterday was a dull day in New-York and as dull in Brooklyn. The unenduring ice which during Saturday had bridged the two cities had gone out with the tide and had not returned, and the ordinary ferry intercommunication went forward without any perceptible impediment. It was a day of comparative exemption from business affairs, and so people were not anxious about the transit, and both cities relied on their conservatism and did not mingle too freely with their friends "on the other side." But they had grievances in common, and these came principally of a climate which makes no nice distinctions in the distribution of its favors. The visitation of another snow-storm came to New-York between 10 and 10:30 o'clock. It was the mere ghost of a snow-storm at first. The snow had such little gravity that it hardly seemed to be able to reach the ground. In a short time, however, it increased and the flakes grew thicker and heavier until the streets were all white with its undefiled beauty. There was no traffic in the by-streets to disturb the perfect silence, and even in the great avenues, where the City's life pulsates with strongest throbs, the sounds of activity were so faint that life seemed a mimicry of its boisterous self. It was subdued, muffled, and unreal. The City was not, of course, one "where ships are drifting with the dead to shores where all are dumb." Campbell's "last man" has not yet made his footing on Manhattan Island, but at the same time its sombre seeming was more indicative of decadence than of progress. People, in truth, were not abroad, and churches tolled their bells and rang their chimes to goodly sheep of the fold who were "folded" otherwise, and who, communing with their consciences in a mercantile spirit, saw not the absolute necessity of Sunday clearances. So the day passed on, the snowflakes sweeping through the streets and avenues, and with the advancing evening came the rain, with slush and mud and general discomfort. It was a miserable evening, indeed—not cold, but crowned with leaden skies and miserable with teeming streets and watery obstructions. There were not many people abroad, however, and household claims were potent against the influences of the dull, dead day outside. The cars made their usual Sunday trips, with the exception of some occasional delays, and in a general way the Sunday traffic of the City was not much impeded.

The accumulation of ice in the East River yesterday was far less than the solid floe which bridged the stream and afforded passage to thousands from both cities on Saturday. During Saturday night the floating ice-cakes from the north increased in number, but were at no time so dense as to greatly delay the boats on the various ferries. At about 6 A. M. the flood tide began to move up the stream, bearing with it the ice, now broken into countless fragments. From that hour until 11 A. M., when the ebb became perceptible, the middle of the river was filled with the floating ice, through which the boats slowly plowed their way. The wind, all this time, had been from the east and north-east, a fact which, many supposed, prevented a "pack" similar to that of Saturday morning. Had the wind been from the west or south-west, thus coinciding with the flood-tide, a vast amount of ice must have been forced up again into the narrow part of the East River, between the Wall Street and Fulton Ferries. As it was, the north-easter which accompanied the storm rapidly broke up the floating ice-fields which moved up from the bay with the flood, and thus rendered anything like a jam impossible. As the day advanced and the rain followed the snow, the ice seemed to grow thinner. At a late hour last night the boats were making their regular trips in safety, and no serious accident had been reported.

SIGNAL OFFICE REPORT.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25—1 A. M.—The diminished pressure which on Saturday night extended from Lake Superior to Illinois, has moved eastward to New-York and New-England and developed into a severe snow and rain storm. Cloudy weather, with snow or rain, is now prevailing from Lake Huron and Ontario eastward over New-England; very generally clear weather in the remaining districts, with north or west winds, and falling temperature. The Mississippi River at and below St. Louis has continued slowly falling. The Ohio and Cumberland have slightly risen.

PROBABILITIES.

During Monday, in the South Atlantic and East Gulf States, high barometer, lower temperature than on Sunday, north-west to north-east winds, and clear or partly cloudy weather, will prevail.

In the West Gulf States, Tennessee, and the Ohio Valley high followed by falling barometer, generally lower temperature than on Sunday, and clear or partly cloudy weather, with north to east winds in the first section, but shifting to south-east in the two last.

In the upper lake region, higher barometer, falling temperature, winds veering to the north and east, and generally clear weather.

In the Middle States and lower lake region rising barometer, falling temperature, brisk north or west winds, and clear or clearing weather, which conditions will gradually extend eastward over New-England.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature during the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date last year, as recorded at Hudnut's Pharmacy:

	1874.	1875.		1874.	1875.
3 A. M.	36°	24°	3:30 P. M.	40°	33°
6 A. M.	31°	22°	6 P. M.	36°	33°
9 A. M.	31°	23°	9 P. M.	32°	33°
12 M.	34°	25°	12 P. M.	24°	34°

Average temperature yesterday ... 28¾°

Average temperature for corresponding date last year ... 33°

INDIAN CRIMINALS.

IMMUNITY FROM PUNISHMENT AS THEY APPROACH CIVILIZATION—SUSPENSION OF THE INDIAN LAW OF RETALIATION WITHOUT SUBSTITUTING OTHER LAW.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—The Commissioner of Indian Affairs has written the following letter, which is self-explanatory:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS, WASHINGTON, Jan. 23, 1875.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith a report from C. P. Birkett, United States Indian Agent for the Ponca Indians in Dakota Territory, dated Jan. 13, 1875, giving additional facts in connection with the murder of two Ponca Indians, on the Yankton Reserve, by Santee Sioux Indians, together with the correspondence had with Major J. G. Gassman, Indian Agent at Yankton, on the subject. This crime having been committed by Indians on an Indian reservation, there is no existing statute of law under which the party accused of the murder can be brought to trial and punished if found guilty. This case is only illustrative of what is frequently happening in the Indian service, and the nearer to civilization the Indians come the more frequent such cases are likely to be, from the fact that by civilization and restraint we debar the Indians from the exercise of their barbarous modes of punishment under the law of retaliation, and thus practically leave those inclined to commit wrong without any restraint from fear of consequences. This office has heretofore made its report on the matter, and asked that steps be taken to procure legislation establishing the operation of common law upon Indian reservations, and these recommendations have met with the favorable indorsement of the department, to Congress. But no legislation has been secured, and I respectfully suggest that this case and its bearings be forwarded to Congress as an illustration of the difficulties constantly increasing in the Indian service by reason of the absence of law.

Very respectfully,

E. P. SMITH, Commissioner.

The Honorable Secretary of the Interior.

RAIDS ON DISORDERLY HOUSES.

Capt. John Sanders, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, and a number of his force, made descents early yesterday morning on disorderly houses in Greenwich street, arresting John Lang, proprietor of a resort at No. 67; Augusta Mound, at No. 96, and all the inmates of both houses. The prisoners, numbering nearly twenty, were arraigned before Justice Smith, at the Tombs Police Court, yesterday morning, and were all discharged with a reprimand, except the proprietors, who were held in five hundred dollars bail each for trial at General Sessions, Lang being also held on an additional charge of selling liquor without a license.

A ROOF CRUSHED IN BY SNOW.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 24.—The roof of Charles Dean's carriage depository, at the corner of Parkman and North Grove streets, was crushed in to-night by the weight of snow resting on it. Hacks and other vehicles were smashed. The loss is between seven and eight thousand dollars.

WHEN THE LIVER FAILS TO ACT, and you are Bilious and out of sorts, use Dr. Jayne's Sanative Pills, to bring about a healthy action of the Liver, and remove all distressing symptoms.—*Advertisement.*

Get a Bottle of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry. You may need it for a sudden cough or cold.

Mumps, Croup, Catarrhal Affections, Neuralgia and Rheumatism. A cure guaranteed. GILES' LINIMENT IODIDE OF AMMONIA. Depot, No. 451 6th av. Sold by all druggists. 50c. and $1 a bottle.

Lundborg's Jockey Club includes the Choicest perfumes of nature.

Use Brummell's Celebrated Cough Drops. The genuine have A. H. B. on each drop.

MARRIED.

SECOR—HOBBY.—On Thursday, Jan. 21, 1875, at the residence of the bride's parents, Rocky Rest, near Peekskill, by Rev. Daniel Curry, D. D., J. FRANK SECOR to SARAH F. HOBBY, eldest daughter of John B. Hobby.

DIED.

AMERMAN.—On Friday evening MARIA, daughter of the late Peter Amerman, Sr., aged 69 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at the house of her brother, Richard Amerman, No. 528 7th av., on Tuesday, 26th inst., at 12:30 o'clock.

AVERILL.—On Saturday morning, Jan. 23, JAMES KNIGHT, son of Walter I. and Cornelia K. Averill, aged 7 months.

Funeral services at the residence of his grandfather, Dr. James Knight, No. 400 Lexington av., on Monday, Jan. 25, at 1:30 o'clock, thence to Green-Wood Cemetery. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

ANDREWS.—On the 22d inst., at his residence, No. 139 5th av., LORING ANDREWS, in the 76th year of his age.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the Presbyterian Church in 5th av., corner 19th st., on Monday afternoon, 25th inst., at 2 o'clock.

BOYLE.—On Saturday, Jan. 23, WILLIAM THOMAS BOYLE, son of Thomas Boyle, aged 32.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father-in-law, Dennis W. Buckley, No. 18 East 54th st., on Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock, to the Church of St. Francis Xavier, where a solemn requiem mass will be offered for the repose of his soul; thence to Calvary Cemetery.

COOLIDGE.—At Oxford, England, on Jan. 4, 1875, of inflammation of the lungs, ELIZABETH NEVILLE, aged 54, wife of Frederick W. Coolidge, and daughter of the late Henry Brevoort, of this City.

CORBIERE.—On Thursday, Jan. 21, of capillary bronchitis, MARGARET KATE, daughter of George F. and M. E. M. Corbiere, aged 6 months.

Interred in Trinity Cemetery, Sunday, Jan. 24.

DOYLE.—At his late residence, No. 403 West 34th st., on Sunday morning, 24th inst., of pneumonia, CORNELIUS DOYLE, in the 39th year of his age.

Funeral will take place from the Church of St. Michael, 32d st. and 9th av., Wednesday morning, 27th inst., at 11 o'clock. His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to be present without further notice.

FIELD.—On Sunday, 24th inst., after a lingering illness, Hon. MAUNSELL BRADHURST FIELD, eldest son of the late Moses Field, in the 54th year of his age.

Funeral services will be held at Calvary Church, 4th av. and 21st st., on Tuesday, 26th inst., at 3:30 P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to meet at the residence of his brother, M. Augustus Field, No. 182 Lexington av., at 3 P. M.

☞ Washington and New-Haven papers please copy.

FOWLER.—At Peekskill, N. Y., on Friday, Jan. 22, DAVID FOWLER, aged 84 years.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence at Peekskill, on Monday, 25th inst., at 1 o'clock.

FOX.—On Saturday, Jan. 23, KATHARINE MARY FOX, aged 10 years and 9 months, the only daughter of Senator John Fox.

Funeral will take place on Monday, Jan. 25, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 3 Morris st. Relatives and friends are invited to attend. The remains will be taken to Calvary Cemetery.

GILPIN.—On Friday, Jan. 22, ELIZABETH M., widow of the late Samuel S. Gilpin.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at All Souls' Church, corner of 20th st. and 4th av., on Monday, Jan. 25, at 11 o'clock A. M.

GILLELAN.—Suddenly, at Elizabeth, N. J., on Saturday, the 23d inst., of acute bronchitis, ETHEL, infant daughter of John and Belle Gillelan, aged 11 months and 10 days.

Relatives and friends of the family, are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, Murray st., Elizabeth, on Tuesday, Jan. 26, at 12 o'clock. Trains leave foot of Liberty st., at 10:30 and 11:15 A. M.

HALSEY.—At Elizabeth, on the 23d inst., AGNES, wife of James Halsey, daughter of the late Alexander McClure.

Notice of funeral to-morrow.

HARING.—At Tenafly, N. J., on Friday, Jan. 22, MARGARET E., wife of John J. Haring, M. D., aged 38 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Tenafly Presbyterian Church, on Tuesday, Jan. 26, at 11 o'clock A. M.

KELLOGG.—At Savanilla, United States of Colombia, South America, Jan. 4, 1875, EDWARD KELLOGG, eldest son of Edward R. Kellogg, in the 23d year of his age.

LINDLEY.—On Saturday night, Jan. 23, at No. 12 East 23d st., MARY ELIZABETH LINDLEY, eldest daughter of Rev. Daniel Lindley, late of Natal, South Africa.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the Fourth Avenue Presbyterian Church, corner of 22d st. and Fourth av., Tuesday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

MERRELL.—On Sunday, Jan. 24, at the residence of her brother-in-law, Charles Dellinger, No. 122 West 43d st., SARAH, widow of William R. Merrell.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

MINOR.—On Friday, Jan. 22, 1875, ANDREW J. MINOR, aged 46 years, 1 month, and 20 days.

Friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, corner of Union and Shelton avs., Jamaica, Long Island, on Monday, Jan. 25, 1875, at 1 o'clock P. M.

McWHINNEY.—On Saturday, Jan. 23, JOHN McWHINNEY, in the 60th year of his age.

Funeral services at his late residence, Academy st., Jersey City Heights, N. J., on Monday, Jan. 25, at 3 o'clock. Court-house car to Bergen square.

POPE.—At Dunellen, N. J., on Saturday, Jan. 23, LOUISA J., wife of Charles S. Pope and daughter of James H. Todd, of this City, in the 29th year of her age.

Friends and relatives are invited to attend her funeral from the Presbyterian Church, Bound Brook, on Tuesday, 26th inst., at 2:30 P. M. Train leaves Liberty st. station at 12:40.

ROMER.—On Saturday, Jan. 23, ADDIE, wife of Wilbur F. Romer, in the 31st year of her age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 143 West 15th st., on Monday evening, the 25th inst., at 8 o'clock.

SILLCOCKS.—On Saturday, 23d inst., VALENTINE SILLCOCKS, SR., in the 90th year of his age.

Funeral will take place at his residence, No. 326 West 33d st., on Monday, 25th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. Friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend.

STARK.—On Thursday, Jan. 21, Mrs. ELLEN STARK, widow of Rev. Dr. Andrew Stark.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Monday, Jan. 25, at 1 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 285 Warren st., Brooklyn.

TATE.—On Sunday morning, Jan. 24, 1875, at his residence, No. 11 Prospect place, Brooklyn, WILLIAM TATE, aged 67.

Notice of funeral in to-morrow's papers.

TITUS.—At Colorado Springs, Colorado, on Wednesday, Jan. 13, MARY TITUS, of Brooklyn, in the 62d year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Monday, 25th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from the residence of Joseph Lee, No. 173 Cumberland st., Brooklyn.

WEMYSS.—On Saturday, Jan. 23, EDWARD L., infant son of Francis S. and Catharine E. Wemyss, aged 1 month and 16 days.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 138 Suydam st., Brooklyn, E. D., on Tuesday, Jan. 26, at 11 o'clock A. M.

WYCKOFF.—At New Lots, Kings County, L. I., on Saturday, 23d inst., KATE M., relict of F. L. Wyckoff, Jr., and daughter of the late Abraham Linington, in the 30th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, 26th inst., at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her mother, Mrs. C. Linington, of New Lots, without further invitation.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO REMOVE TARTAR FROM THE TEETH, Use BROWN'S CAMPHORATED SAPONACEOUS DENTIFRICE. 25 cents a bottle.

ONE OF THE SYMPTOMS OF THE PRESence of Worms in the child's system is a flush on one cheek. When the parent believes that her child is thus troubled, she should buy a box of BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS or Worm Lozenges, and give them at once. They will drive out the worms if they are there.

FOR INDIGESTION, NOTHING IS BETter than BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA and Family Liniment. It brings up the wind from the stomach, removes the terrible balling which is experienced by the sufferers, and strengthens the stomach, without implanting an appetite for strong drinks.

BANK OF AMERICA,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 22, 1875.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of the Bank of America, held this day, the following minute was entered on the books:

The Board of Directors of the Bank of America have met with a great loss in the death of their old friend and fellow-director, the late WILLIAM H. ASPINWALL.

He had a noble and manly character. He was a modest and courteous gentleman, an enlightened and enterprising merchant, a warm hearted and open-handed philanthropist, a firm and sincere friend, a true and loyal patriot, an humble and devoted Christian.

His comprehensive views, energy, and perseverance have engraven his name on the map of the world.

The board, in recording his death, wish to express the deep sorrow of their loss and the great grief that they shall see his face no more.

And it was on motion resolved that the above minute be published in the daily papers, and a copy sent to the family of the deceased.

By order of the Board of Directors.

ROBERT JAFFRAY, Cashier.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York.

N. B.—Special attention paid to "estates," conveyancing, and City collection.

BARTLETT'S LATEST IMPROVEMENT IN street lamps, silvered or French porcelain reflectors furnished with the Boulevard lamp. Factory sales-room, 569 Broadway, corner Prince st., N. Y.

DICK'S ENCYCLOPEDIA OF 6,422 RECEIPTS and PROCESSES. PRICE, $5. Sent free of postage. Specimen Index sent free.

DICK & FITZGERALD, Publishers, No. 18 Ann st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

"OBSERVATIONS ON DISEASES OF WOMEN." By J. J. SPRENG, M. D., late member New-York Academy of Medicine. Mailed for ten cents Address the author, No. 201 West 22d st.

The *Medical Review* says: "This pamphlet should be read by every lady."

POLITICAL.

REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

The Committee on Contested Seats will meet at Republican Hall, in 33d st., east of 6th av., at 8 o'clock on the EVENINGS of MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, Jan. 25, 27, and 29. The districts will be taken up as follows: Fourth and Eighth Districts on MONDAY, Third and Sixth Districts on WEDNESDAY, Twenty-first and West Farms on FRIDAY. The papers of the contestants will remain in the possession of Geo. W. Lyon, at No. 32 Chambers st., for examination.

By order of the committee,

J. M. PATTERSON, JR., Chairman.

GEO. W. LYON, Secretary.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

New-York, Saturday, Jan. 23, 1875.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Beans, bbls	168	Resin, bbls	131
Cotton, bales	1,119	Dressed Hogs, No.	1,894
Copper, bbls	16	Leather, sides	12,012
Flour, bbls	8,985	Beef, pks	29
Meal, bags	685	Pork, pks	106
Wheat, bushels	13,420	Cut-meats, pks	1,103
Corn, bushels	70,000	Lard, tcs	1,455
Oats, bushels	19,300	Butter, pks	3,445
Barley, bushels	7,500	Cheese, pks	594
Peas, bushels	150	Sugar, hhds	51
Grass-seed, bags	1,060	Sugar, bbls	362
Dried Fruit, pks	35	Starch, pks	250
Eggs, bbls	294	Tea, pks	8
Grease, pks	16	Tallow, pks	91
Hops, bales	63	Tobacco, hhds	20
Hides, No	1,720	Tobacco, pks	70
Hides, bdls	1,823	Wool, bales	57
Molasses, bbls	496	Whisky, bbls	1,204
Moss, bales	55	Syrup, bbls	33

ASHES—Have been very quiet and weak and irregular as to values. We quote $6 25@$6 50 for Pots and $8 25@$8 50 for Pearls, ₱ 100 ℔.

COFFEE—Quoted generally very firm on the basis of the figures given in our last, with, in instances, sales reported at an advance of ¼c. ₱ ℔., on a fair demand. Sales reported since our last, 2,473 bags by the South America, part at 19¼c., gold, and 2,858 bags Jamaica at 18½c., gold.

COOPERAGE STOCK—Has been quoted quite firmly on a fairly active business. Hogshead Staves quoted at from $100@$200; do. Pipe at $140@$260; do. Barrel, $50@$135; Box Shooks, 75c.@80c.; Pipe Shooks at $6 50@$7; Sugar Shooks, with heads, $2 10@$2 65; Molasses do., $2@$2 25; Hoops, 35c.@43c.; Empty Hogsheads, $2 25@$2 50.

CORDAGE—Has been without change of moment as to values, but very quiet.

COTTON—Has been quite moderately sought after for early delivery at essentially unchanged prices, the market closing dull. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 1,566 bales, (of which 1,195 bales were placed on last evening,) including 1,117 bales to shippers, 154 bales to spinners, 70 bales to speculators, and 225 bales in transit. The dealings for forward delivery have been fair as to amount, but at lower prices, influenced by the less favorable Liverpool reports, and the liberal arrivals at the shipping ports, closing barely steady at about ⅛c. ₱ ℔. off the final quotations of last evening. Sales have been reported since our last of 17,800 bales, (of which were 4,500 bales last evening, and 13,300 bales to-day,) with 2,200 bales more at the calls, on the basis of Low Middling, with January options closing at 15 1-32c.; February, 15 1-32c.@15 1-16c.; March at 15⅜c.@15 13-32c.; April, 15 11-16c.@15 23-32c.; May at 16c.@16 1-32c.; June, 16⅜c.; July at 16 19-32c.@16⅝c.; August at 16¾c.@16 13-16c. ₱ ℔.... The receipts at this port to-day were 1,119 bales, including 269 bales by railway; and at all the shipping ports to-day were 16,340 bales, against 8,722 bales same day last week....This week's exports hence have been 3,397 bales....The exports from all the shipping ports since Sept. 1 have been 1,243,682 bales, including 914,316 bales to Great Britain, and 329,366 bales to the Continent, against 1,226,131 bales same time the preceding year. The following quotations are based on Cotton according to the new classification:

New-York Quotations based on American Standard of Classification.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N.Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	12⅝	12⅝	12¾	12¾
Good Ordinary	14	14	14¼	14¼
Low Middling	14¾	14⅞	15⅛	15⅛
Middling	15¼	15⅜	15⅝	15⅝
Good Middling	15¾	15⅞	16⅛	16⅛
Middling Fair	16¼	16⅜	16⅝	16⅝
Fair	16⅞	17	17¼	17¼

EARTHENWARE—Has been rather more sought after at, however, irregular prices.

FERTILIZERS—Have been in quite moderate request, in a jobbing way, within the previous range.

FIRE-CRACKERS—Have been in light demand yet quoted at $2 35@$2 40 for full count.

FISH—Trade has been moderately active, and prices have been quoted quite firm. We quote: Dry Cod at from $5 50@$6 75, chiefly at $6@$6 25 ₱ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel at $10 50@$14; No. 2 at $9 50@$10 50; No. 3 at $7 75@$9 ₱ bbl.; Pickled Herring at $4 75@$7; Smoked Herring at 30c.@35c., for scaled, and 25c.@30c. for No. 1 ₱ box; Dutch Herring, $1 12 ₱ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in less request and quoted rather less firm as to price. Shipping Extras have attracted less attention. City Mill product has been moderately sought after, mostly for the West Indies and South America. The sales since our last have been 11,950 bbls., of all grades, including No. 2 Flour at $3 40@$3 90; inferior to fancy Superfine State and Western at $3 85@$4 30; inferior to very good Extra State at $4 65@$5 10; very good to fancy do. and City Mills Extra, $5 10@$5 75; poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $4 65@$5 10, mostly at $4 80@$5; poor to very good round-hoop Ohio at $4 65@$5 10; poor to choice Minnesota Extra shipping at $4 90@$5 70; and trade and Family Extras within the former range. Included in the sales were 5,100 bbls. shipping stock at quoted rates, in good part City Mills product....Southern Flour, quiet, at about former prices. Sales 700 bbls. in lots....Rye Flour, steady; 300 bbls. sold....Corn-meal unchanged. Sales 470 bbls., including 50 bbls. Melmaize (steam-cured), at $5 ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been very dull since our last. Spring has been in limited request, especially for shipment, with the bids reduced generally 2c.@3c. ₱ bushel. Holders, however, have been unwilling to make the concessions claimed. Hence, business has been unusually light. The few dealings reported show a decline of 1c. a bushel from the closing quotations of yesterday. Winter Wheat inactive and quoted rather weaker in price. Sales have have been reported since our last, of only 35,000 bushels at $1 12@$1 14 for No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, in store and afloat, chiefly at $1 14 for prime, afloat; $1 08@$1 12 for (nominally) No. 2 Chicago Spring, in store and afloat, with $1 08 reported bid, and $1 10@$1 11 asked for strictly prime, in store; $1 09@$1 13 for No. 2 North-west Spring, odd lots; $1 06@$1 09 for No. 3 Spring; $1 17@$1 23 for poor to very choice No. 1 Spring, car stock; $1 22@$1 25 for Red Western, and (nominally) within the previous range for Red and Amber Western....Corn has been in quite moderate request, and quoted ½c. a bushel lower for New. Old wholly nominal. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 58,500 bushels at 85c.@86½c. for ordinary to strictly choice New Mixed Western, closing at 86c. for prime afloat; 86c.@87c. for New Yellow Western; and 86½c. for New Yellow Southern; and on private terms for very choice New White Southern, to arrive....Rye and Malt quiet at about former prices; 1,200 bushels two-rowed State Malt sold at $1 35....Barley dull, with sales reported of only 1,000 bushels two rowed State at $1 30; and, recently, 5,000 bushels Jeffersonian County at $1 45 per bushel....Oats have been quoted a shade cheaper, on a restricted business, the trade having been checked, in part, by the difficulty of securing prompt deliveries of stock. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 55,000 bushels at 66½c.@69c. for poor to choice; Mixed Western from cars and afloat, chiefly at 68c.@68½c., for good to about prime, afloat; 67c. for Mixed Chicago, in store; 67½c.@70c. for White Western; 67c.@68½c. for Mixed State; and 68½c.@69c. for White State....Hay, Straw, and Feed, without important changes....The week's exports hence included 31,973 bbls. Flour, 36,491 bushels Wheat, 328,972 bushels Corn, 14,000 bushels Rye, and — bbls. Peas.

HARDWARE—Trade has been very tame in nearly all lines, with values quoted nominally as before.

HEMP—Of Jute Butts, 3,000 bales sold at 2⅜c.@2½c. currency; market steady but otherwise quiet.

HIDES—Have been more active and at the close quoted firmer. The week's receipts have been confined to 6,947 Hides; sales, 79,945 Hides and 277 bales do., the latter including, according to Messrs. Pickard & Andreson, 3,000 Dry Buenos Ayres, 20 ℔., at 23¾c. gold, cash less 4 ₱ cent.; 4,000 Dry Buenos Ayres, 21½ ℔., at 24c. gold, 4 months; 10,380 Dry Buenos Ayres, 21 to 21½ ℔., at 24c. gold, cash less 4 ₱ cent.; 8,140 Dry Buenos, 21¼ ℔., at 24c. gold, 30 days and less 4 ₱ cent.; 3,800 Dry Buenos Ayres, 22 ℔., at 24½c. gold, 4 months; 5,835 Dry Entre Rios, 21¼ to 21½ ℔., at 23½c.@23¾c., gold, 6 months; 3,275 Dry Montevideo, 22½ ℔., at 24½c. gold; 16,410 Dry Montevideo, 20½ to 22 ℔., at 24¼c.; 3,530 Dry Buenos Ayres Kips, 8 to 12 ℔., at 23c.; 2,240 Dry Rio Grande Cow, in Boston, 20 ℔., at 23c., gold, 4 months; 1,350 Dry California, 21½ ℔., at 23c., gold, 3 months, usual selection; 8,685 Dry Mexican, 20 to 21½ ℔.; 1,500 Dry Vera Cruz, 19 ℔.; 3,850 Dry Central American, 20 to 21 ℔.; 800 Dry Texas, 22 to 24 ℔.; 1,500 wet-salted Texas, 65 ℔., on private terms; 1,700 City Slaughter, 70 ℔., at 10⅜c. currency; 50 bales Calcutta Cow, to arrive, 14 ℔., at 14c., gold, 60 days; 127 bales Calcutta Cow, 14 to 16 ℔.; 100 bales Calcutta Buffalo, 21 ℔., on private terms. And to-day, 29,965 Buenos Ayres at 23¾c.@24½c., gold; 17,630 Montevideo at 24¼c.@24½c., gold; 6,592 Tampico at 19c., gold; 2,459 Montevideo Seconds, 2,158 Buenos Ayres Kips, 3,300 Central American, 400 Dry Mexican, 800 California, and 500 Texas on private terms. Stock in first hands to-day 209,000 Hides and 1,085 bales do., against 74,500 Hides and 590 bales do. same time last year.

MOLASSES—Of new crop New-Orleans, 220 bbls. sold at 58c.@65c. ₱ gallon; market steady but otherwise dull.

NAILS—Have been offered less freely, on the basis of $3 40@$5 50 for common Fence and Sheathing, but have been in limited demand.

NAVAL STORES—Resin steady, but quiet to-day, at $2 15 for Strained; sales, 420 bbls....Tar and Pitch dull at former rates....Spirits Turpentine in fair request at firm prices; sales, 250 bbls. Merchantable at 38c; and 30 bbls. in shipping order, at 39c. ₱ gallon.

OIL-CAKE—Has been less sought after since our last, with City, in bags, quoted at $43 50@$44; Western, in bags, at $46 50@$47, currency....The week's receipts here have been 4,275 pks.; exports, 7,253 bags.

PETROLEUM—Held with firmness, but inactive.... Crude, in bulk, quoted at 6¼c....Refined at 12c., here and at Philadelphia, for early delivery....Refined, in cases, 17c....City Naphtha at 9c.@9¼c. ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been dull and heavy for early delivery at $19 50 for new Western Mess; $18 50@$18 75 for Prime Mess; and $16 for extra Prime. For forward delivery, 500 bbls. new Western Mess, March option, sold at $19....Dressed Hogs, in moderate demand at 8½c. for City, and 7¾c.@8c. for Western, showing more firmness....Cut Meats have been in limited request and weak in price, with sales reported of 25 boxes Long Cut Hams on private terms; 150 boxes Rib Bellies on private terms; quoted at 10c.@10¼c.; 40 boxes clear Bellies at 10¾c.; and sundry small lots of City bulk stock at a shade easier figures....Bacon has been in moderate demand, with prices favoring buyers slightly. Sales, 35 bxs. City Long Clear at 10¼c.; 50 bxs. Cumberland Cut on private terms; 150 bxs. Western Short Clear at 10⅝c. And for Chicago delivery, 300 bxs. Long and Short Clear at 9½c....Steam Lard has been very dull for early delivery, and quoted easier and somewhat irregular in price, with sales confined to small lots of Western at 13⅝c.@13⅞c.; 105 tcs. prime to very choice City at 13¾c.@14c. Refined more active, with sales of 1,000 tcs. for the Continent on private terms; quoted at 14⅛c.@14¼c., with West India quoted at 13⅞c. For forward delivery, a moderately active business has been reported at a shade lower rates; sales 2,250 tcs. Western Steam, February option, at 13¾c.; 500 tcs., March, at 13⅞c., closing at 13 13-16c.@13⅞c.; 3,250 tcs., April, at 13 15-16c.@14c., chiefly at 13 15-16c, which was the closing quotation; 250 tcs., May, at 14⅛c....Beef, steady, on a moderate inquiry; sales 100 bbls. and 100 tcs....Butter, Cheese, and Eggs quoted about as before. The week's exports hence for European ports have been 2,632 pks. Pork, 2,381 pks. Beef, 8,948 pks. Bacon, 29,832 pks. Lard, 2,954 pks. Cheese, and 300 pks. Butter.

RICE—There has been a comparatively slow movement noted in most kinds at unchanged prices. Carolina, ordinary to very choice, at $7@$8 50; Louisiana, $6@$8; Rangoon, free, at $6 25@$6 62, and in bond at $2 75@$3, and Patna, free, at $7 25@$7 50, and in bond at $4@$4 25 ₱ 100 ℔.

SEED—Clover has been firm and in fairly active request, with sales reported of 600 bbls. prime Western, part to arrive, at 11c., and 43 bags State at 11⅜c. ₱ ℔. Rough Flax has been comparatively quiet since our last at $2 30@$2 40; Timothy at $2 87½@$3 ₱ bushel; Calcutta Linseed at $2 32½@$2 35, gold, ₱ 56 ℔.

SKINS—Deer quiet at former rates; receipts, 1 bale; sales, 3,000 ℔. Central American on private terms. A fair inquiry prevails for Goat at previous prices; receipts, 107 bales; sales, 400 bales Mexican, 14 bales Payta, and 14 bales Lambayque on private terms. We quote: Guatemala Deer, 61c.; Honduras, 57½c.; Central American, trimmed, 57½c.; Central American, not trimmed, 50c.; Sisal, 57½c.; Para, 60c.@62½c.; Puerto Cabello, 52½c., currency, ₱ ℔....Tampico Goat, 55c.; Matamoras, 50c., gold; Buenos Ayres, 50c.; Payta, 50c.@51c.; Curacoa, 55c.; Cape, Madras, ₱ skin, 50c.@55c.; Paina, 34c.@40c., currency.

SPICES—Trade has been on a very limited scale, and prices have been quoted weak. Mace quoted at $1 15@$1 22½ for common to strictly prime; No. 1 Nutmegs, $1 02½@$1 09; Cassia, 23c.@24c.; Cloves, 39c.@41c.; East India Pepper at 18½c.@19c.; White Pepper at 26½c.@27c.; Pimento at 11c.@11½c.; Ginger, 10½c.@11¼c., ₱ ℔.

SUGARS—Raw firm and in fairly active request, on the basis of 8c.@8¼c. for fair to good Refining; sales to-day 500 hhds. Centrifugal at 8⅞c.; 120 hhds. Molasses Sugar at 7⅝c. And, last evening, 534 hhds. Centrifugal at 8¾c.@8⅞c.; 3,400 bxs. do. at 8⅞c.@9⅛c. And, recently, 20,227 bags Pernambuco on private terms. Refined steady and moderately active.

TALLOW—Steady, but quiet; sales equal to 51,000 ℔. at 8⅝c.@8⅞c. for fair to prime....Stearine dull at 14½c. for choice City, and 14c. for prime Western.... The week's exports hence of Tallow have been only 63 pks.

TEAS—In good request at full prices; sales, 1,000 half-chests Green, 800 half-chests Japan and 6,000 half-chests Oolong, on private terms.

WHALEBONE—Has been in limited request, within the range of $1 05@$1 10, gold, for Arctic, ₱ ℔.

WHISKY—Dull at 97½c., with sales reported of 100 bbls. And of Alcohol, 100 bbls., on private terms, quoted at 95½c.@96c. ₱ proof gallon.

FREIGHTS—Berth Freights have shown less firmness, especially for Grain room, for British ports, on a restricted inquiry for accommodation. The chartering movement has been very moderate, with rates quoted rather weak for Grain tonnage, which has been sparingly sought after, especially in the local market, for early use....For Liverpool, the engagements reported, since our last, have been, by sail, 50 pks. Tallow at 32s. 6d. ₱ ton; and, by steam, 24,000 bushels Grain at 9½d.@10d. ₱ bushel; 270 pks. Provisions at 45s.@50s. ₱ ton; 400 bbls. Apples, and 3,500 Staves on private terms. Also, by steam, from Philadelphia, (reported thence,) 500 bales Cotton at 5-16d.@⅜d. ₱ ℔.; 500 bbls. Flour at 3s. 6d. ₱ per bbl.; 25,000 bushels Corn at 11½d. per bushel; 500 tons Provisions, 500 pks. Tallow, and 50 tons Hides at 45s.@50s.; 25 hhds. Tobacco at 35s.; a small lot of Bark at 55s. Also, a British bark, 588 tons, (now at Boston,) with general cargo, from Norfolk, on private terms. A British bark, 1,130 tons, (to arrive,) hence with general cargo, at £2,250, with privilege of Petroleum at 5s. per bbl., with option of London or Bristol....For London, by steam, 100 bales Hops (via Liverpool) at ⅝d. ₱ ℔.; 400 pkgs. Seed, part at 45s. ₱ ton....For Glasgow, by steam, 2,500 bushels Corn at 11d. ₱ bushel; 200 bbls. Apples, part at 4s. ₱ bbl. and 150 pks. Seed, on private terms....For Cork and orders, a Norwegian bark, 550 tons, (to arrive,) with equal to about 3,500 quarters Grain, from Philadelphia, on private terms, with option of Oil-cake. Grain tonnage in the local market quoted nominally at 7s. 3d.@7s. 6d. ₱ quarter; also a ship, 1,198 tons, with Wheat, from San Francisco, at 50s.; a German bark, 854 tons, with do., reported from Portland, at 75s.; a British ship, 1,197 tons, with do., from Astoria, at 72s. 6d.; and a German bark, 459 tons, with Dyewoods from the West Coast of Mexico, on private terms....For Antwerp, by steam, 1,800 pks. Provisions, mainly Bacon, at 45s. ₱ ton....For Bremen, by steam, 300 bbls. Apples, 750 pks. Provisions, and 300 pks. Seed, on private terms....For Rotterdam, by steam, 16,000 bushels Grain at 8d. ₱ bushel....For Hamburg, by steam, 1,100 pks. Provisions, part at 50s@52s. 6d....For Cronstadt, a British bark, 779 tons, with Cotton from New-Orleans at ⅝d. ₱ ℔....For Buenos Ayres, an American bark, 643 tons, hence with general cargo, on private terms....For Barbados and Port Spain, an American schooner, 276 tons, with general cargo, from Philadelphia, at $1,000, gold....For Porto Rico and back to New York, an American schooner 211 tons, reported at 42½c. for Sugar....For Porto Rico and back north of Hatteras, a British schooner 188 tons, reported on the basis of 32½c. for Sugar, and $3 25 for Molasses....For the north side of Cuba and back to New-York, an American schooner 295 tons, (two voyages,) reported at $3 for Molasses....For the north side of Cuba and back to Philadelphia, two brigs and two schooners reported at $4 87½@$5 for Sugar, $4 50 for Melado, and $3 for Molasses....For Havana, an American schooner, with coal from Baltimore at $1 50 ₱ ton, and another, 185 tons, with Lumber, from the Mississippi, reported at $8....For Cardenas, an American brig, 425 tons, hence, with Shooks and empty Hogsheads, reported at 8c., and 85c....For Rio Janeiro, an American schooner, 235 tons, with Lumber, from Fernandina, reported at $18 50....For Bahia and back, a British brig, 219 tons, reported at $4,000 currency, net....For New-York, an American schooner, with Salt, from Cadiz, reported at 12c., and two schooners, with Lumber, from St. Mary's, at $6.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Jan. 23.—Flour dull, unchanged. Wheat in fair demand, lower, weak; No. 1 Spring, 90c.; No. 2 do., 88⅜c., cash; 88¾c., February.; 89¾c., March; No. 3 do., 83c.@83¼c.; Rejected, 76½c. Corn dull and declining; No. 2 Mixed, 64½c.@64⅝c., cash; 65c., February; 65½c., March; Rejected, 60¼c.@60½c. Oats dull, declining; No. 2, 52c. bid, spot; 52¼, February. Rye unchanged. Barley dull and declining; No. 2 Spring, $1 24½@1 25. Dressed Hogs advanced, in fair demand; Light, $7; Heavy, $7 50@$7 70. Pork steady at $17 75, cash; $17 80, February; $18 12½, March. Lard steady at 13¼c., cash; 13½c., March. Bulk Meats steady and unchanged. Timothy-seed, $2 45@$2 65; Clover-seed scarce and firm at $6 15@$6 25. Whisky steady at 94c. On the call of the board this afternoon, Grain was unchanged; Provisions unchanged; Lard unchanged. Receipts—Flour, 10,000 bbls.; Wheat, 83,000 bushels; Corn, 61,000 bushels; Oats, 14,000 bushels; Rye, 1,000 bushels; Barley, 10,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 6,000 bbls.; Wheat, 17,000 bushels; Corn, 36,000 bushels; Oats, 3,000 bushels; Rye, 1,000 bushels; Barley, 4,000 bushels.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 23.—Flour dull and unsettled; very little doing. Wheat dull and unchanged. Corn dull and drooping; No. 2 Mixed, 64c.@66c. Oats dull and drooping; small sales at 55c.@56c. Barley dull and declining; small lots of Spring, $1 25@$1 45. Rye steady at $1 01@$1 01½. Pork steady at $18, cash; $18 25, April. Dry Salted Meats firmer; only a limited jobbing demand. Bacon easier, dull: Shoulders, 7⅞c.@8c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10¼c.@10⅜c.; Clear Sides, 10⅝c.@10¾c. Lard in good demand; firmer at 13c.@13½c., cash; 13c., February. Whisky firmer at 94c.; generally held higher. Live Hogs in fair demand, firm; Yorkers, $5 25@$6; Packing, $6 25@$6 87½; Butchers', $6 75@$7. Cattle dull; little demand; prime to choice native Steers, $5 75@$6; fair to good, $5 25@$5 50; common to medium, $4 25@$5; native Stockers, $3 50; common natives, $4 50. Receipts—5,000 bbls. Flour, 15,000 bushels Wheat, 19,000 bushels Corn, 11,000 bushels Oats, 7,000 bushels Barley, 1,000 bushels Rye, 2,200 Hogs.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 23.—Flour dull. Wheat quiet; unchanged. Corn dull at 70c. Oats quiet, but firm at 60c.@63c. Rye quiet and steady at $1 10@$1 12. Barley in fair demand and higher; Spring, $1 35@$1 46; Fall, $1 55@$1 58. Pork quiet but firm at $18 25. Lard quiet and steady; Steam, 13⅜c.; Kettle, 14c.@14½c. Bulk Meats firmer; Shoulders, 6½c., spot; 7c., buyer March; Clear Rib Sides, 9⅜c., spot; 9⅝c. bid, seller March; sales at 10c., buyer April; Clear Sides, 9¾c. Bacon steady; Shoulders, 8c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9¾c.; Clear Sides, 10¾c. Green Meats—Shoulders, 10¼c.; Sides, 9c.@9¼c. Butter quiet, unchanged. Whisky firm at 95c. Live Hogs firm, active: Common, $6 60@$6 75; fair to medium, $6 80@$7 10; good packing and Butchers', $7 15@$7 30; all sold; receipts, 2,900; shipments, 1,000; total killed since Nov. 1, 451,209; same time last season, 557,000.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 23.—Cotton easier; Low Middling, 14½c. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn steady; White Southern, 78c.@81c.; Yellow Southern, 78c.@81c.; Mixed Western, 80c., in elevator. Oats dull and unchanged. Rye weaker at 96c.@$1. Hay unchanged. Provisions quiet, but firm. Mess Pork, $19 50@$20. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 7c.@7¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9¾c. for round lots, loose; jobbing lots, ¼c. higher. Bacon—Shoulders, 8½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11c.@11¼c. Sugar-cured Hams, 14½c. Lard unchanged. Butter—Western quiet; Tub and Rolls selling at 24c.@28c. Petroleum dull and nominal at 6c.@6⅛c. Coffee strong and in good demand; ordinary to prime cargoes, 17¾c.@19½c. Whisky dull; proof, 98c.@98½c.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 23.—Flour dull; Family Extra, $5 25@$5 62½; high grades, $6 25@$7 25. Wheat quiet and weak; Red, $1 20@$1 23; Amber, $1 23; White, $1 30. Corn in improved demand; Yellow, 78c.@80c.; Mixed Western, 79c.; White, 80c. Oats dull; White, 67c.; Mixed, 65c.@66c. Rye dull at 92c. Provisions unchanged; Mess Pork, $19 50@$20. Petroleum—Refined, 12c.; Crude, in bbls., 9¼c.; do., in bulk, 6c. Whisky dull at 98c. Butter quiet; New-York State and Bradford County choice, 39c.@40c.; Western Extras, 30c.@32c.; Western Firsts, 27c.@28c. Cheese unchanged. Eggs strong; Fresh Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, and Delaware, 31c.@32c.; Good Western, 30c.@31c.; southern, 30c.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 23.—Receipts—1,400 bbls. Flour, 15,000 bushels Wheat, 14,000 bushels Corn, 8,000 bushels Oats, 1,300 bushels Barley—all through shipments. Taken from the elevator during the week—7,600 bushels Wheat, 6,600 bushels Corn. Flour quiet; sales, 600 bbls. Wheat dull; sale of one car No. 2 Milwaukee Club at $1 05. Corn very dull; sales of two cars new High Mixed, on track, at 79c. Barley neglected. Oats retailing from wagons at 57c. Rye lower; 95c. bid for State on track; sales at 97c. from wagons. Seeds dull. Pork quiet at $19 50 for heavy Mess. Dressed Hogs quiet at $8 50@$8 75. High-wines nominally 97c.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 23.—Flour very dull but firm. Wheat firm; No. 1 Milwaukee, 93⅜c.; No. 2, 88⅞c.; February, 89⅛c.; March, 90⅛c. Oats dull; depressed; No. 2, 51c. Corn dull; declining; New, in store, 62c. Rye quiet; steady; No. 1, in store, 96c. Barley quiet; steady; No. 2 Spring, $1 30; No. 3 do. dull at $1 13. Provisions dull; nominal; Mess Pork, $17 75, cash; $17 87½, February; Prime Mess, $16; Extra Prime, $13. Sweet-pickled Hams dull at 10¼c.@10⅜c. Dry-salted Meats nominal. Prime Lard, 13⅛c.@13¼c. for Steam; 13¾c. for Kettle. Receipts—Flour, 1,800 bbls.; Wheat, 48,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 3,800 bbls.; Wheat, 14,000 bushels.

OSWEGO, Jan. 23.—Flour unchanged; sales of 800 bbls. at $6 for No. 1 Spring; $6 25 for Amber Winter; $6 50 for White Winter; $6 75 for Double Extra. Wheat unchanged; No. 1 Milwaukee Club, $1 20; Extra White Michigan, $1 37. Corn steady at 88c. Barley dull; sales, 1,000 bushels Canada at $1 47. Corn-meal, $37 for Bolted, and $35 for Unbolted ₱ ton. Mill-feed—Shorts, $24; Shipstuffs, $26, and Middlings, $30, ₱ ton.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Jan. 23.—Flour dull, unchanged. Wheat dull, declining; No. 2 White Wabash, $1 12½; No. 3 do., $1 06½; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 09¼; Extra, $1 12½; Amber Michigan, $1 08; February, $1 08¾; April, $1 14. Corn quiet, unchanged. Oats dull, nominal. Dressed Hogs, $7 50@$7 75. Clover-seed, $6 12½. Receipts—Wheat, 7,000 bushels; Corn, 38,000 bushels; Oats, 7,000 bushels. Shipments—Wheat, 3,000 bushels; Corn, 23,000 bushels; Oats, 7,000 bushels.

CHICAGO, Jan. 23.—Cattle active for best grades; prices steady and unchanged; receipts, 1,000; shipments, 2,000. Live Hogs active to extent of the supply; prices steady; common to medium, $6@$6 40; good to extra, $6 50@$7 15; receipts, 8,000; shipments, 8,500. Sheep nominally unchanged; shipments, 2,600.

MEMPHIS, Jan. 23.—Flour nominal; dull. Corn quiet at 85c.@87c. Oats lower at 69c.@70c. Pork nominal. Lard firm and in fair demand at 14c.@15c. Bulk Meats active; Shoulders, 7c.@7⅛c.; sides, 9⅞c.@10¼c. Bacon—None in market.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 23.—Wheat dull. Rye unchanged. Corn quiet and steady at 82c.@84c. for No. 2 and High Mixed Western. Oats very dull at 62c.@66c. for the whole range. Barley is very weak; several sales, but no figures are given. Malt unchanged.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 23.—Wheat dull; No. 1 Red held at $1 11; No. 2 do., $1 05. Corn steady; Ear, on track, 67c. Oats firm, unchanged. Petroleum steady; Standard White, in car lots, 9¾c.; Legal Test, 10¾c.; small lots, 1c.@2c. higher.

DETROIT, Jan. 23.—Breadstuffs unchanged. Hogs, $7 50@$7 75. Receipts—1,000 bbls. Flour, 5,000 bushels Wheat, 3,000 bushels Corn. Shipments—5,000 bushels Wheat, 6,000 bushels Corn.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 23.—Corn dull and lower at 83c.@85c. Bran $1 40. Whisky firmer; Louisiana, 99c. Gold 112⅝. Exchange—New-York Sight, par; Sterling, $5 47.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 23.—Wheat unchanged. Oats in light demand at 61c.@63c. Rye unchanged. Provisions quiet and weak. Pork, $19 50@$20. Bacon—Shoulders, 8⅛c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10¾c.; Clear Sides, 11½c. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 6¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9¾c.; Clear Sides, 10c. Lard quiet; Steam, 13¾c.; Tierces, 14¼c.@14½c.; Keg, 15c.@15½c. Sugar-cured Hams, 13½c.@14c. Whiskey, 95c. Bagging quiet but firm at 12c.@12½c.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Jan. 23.—Spirits Turpentine firm at 35¼c. Resin strong at $1 70 for Strained. Crude Turpentine steady at $1 50 for Hard; $2 50 for Yellow Dip; $2 50 for Virgin. Tar steady at $1 65.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 23.—Flour, Grain, Bulk Meats, and Hams quiet, unchanged. Lard, 13¼c.@14c. Hogs, $6@$6 65.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 23.—Cotton very quiet; Middling, 14¾c.; Low Middling, 14¼c.; Good Ordinary, 13⅝c.; net receipts, 2,658 bales; exports to Great Britain, 6,279 bales; to France, 2,212 bales; to the Continent, 1,800 bales; coastwise, 770 bales; sales, 1,345 bales; stock, 91,495 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 23.—Cotton quiet and unchanged; Middling, 14⅞c.; net receipts, 5,311 bales; gross, 6,881 bales; exports to Great Britain, 2,211 bales; to France, 3,316 bales; to the Channel, 2,710 bales; coastwise, 3,672 bales; sales, 6,500 bales; stock, 303,052 bales.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 23.—Cotton dull; Middling, 14¾c.; Low Middling, 14⅜c.@14½c.; Good Ordinary, 13½c.@13¾c.; net receipts, 1,927 bales; exports to the Continent, 1,700 bales; coastwise, 202 bales; sales, 600 bales; stock, 73,029 bales.

GALVESTON, Jan. 23.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 14¾c.; Low Middling, 14¼c.; Good Ordinary, 13½c.; net receipts, 1,882 bales; exports to Great Britain, 2,088 bales; sales, 1,016 bales; stock, 72,116 bales.

THE BOSTON WOOL MARKET.

BOSTON, Jan. 23.—The Wool market has been quiet during the week, but the transactions add up a fair average, and were about equally divided between Fleece, Pulled, and California. The trade since the commencement of the year has been quite a disappointment, and there is at present no indication of the active demand so confidently looked for. This remark does not apply particularly to Wool, but to all the leading staples. In prices no material change is noted. There is some shading, but the most desirable lots of Wool are still held with considerable firmness; 55c. is a fair quotation for straight lots of XX, Ohio, and Pennsylvania Fleeces, and No. 1 and medium range from 54c.@57c. as to condition; Michigan and Wisconsin Fleeces have been selling principally at 49½c.@52c., and have been rather more inquired for than last week; Combing and Delaine Fleeces attract considerable attention, and the sales of this description are limited only on account of the small stocks offering. A lot of 25,000 ℔. choice Ohio Delaine sold at 65c. ₱ ℔., the highest price of the season; and 44,000 ℔., not so desirable, brought 55c.@60c. ₱ ℔. Manufacturers are running on Worsted Goods, and suitable grades of Wool are likely to find a ready sale at full prices. There continues to be a fair demand for Pulled Wool, and the sales have been 213,000 ℔., mostly Supers, from 45c.@50c. ₱ ℔. Some choice Maine Supers sold at 57c.@58c. ₱ ℔., but these are extreme figures. California Wool still meets with a fair inquiry, and the sales have been 315,000 ℔., mostly Fall Clip, at 15c.@25c. ₱ ℔. This Wool has now settled down to comparatively low figures, and buyers are more disposed to take hold of it. Sales during the week comprise: Ohio and Pennsylvania Fleeces, No. 1, X, and XX, at 54c.@55c.; Michigan Fleeces, 49½c.@55c.; Western and other Fleeces, 45c.@53c.; Washed, Combing, and Delaine, 57c.@65c.; Unwashed, Combing, 45c.; Unwashed and Unmerchantable, 36c.@45c.; Scoured, 54c.@80c.; Tub-washed, 56c.; Super and X Pulled, 40c.@58c.; Spring California, 30c.@37½c.; Fall California, 16c.@27½c.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Jan. 23—12:30 P. M.—United States Bonds, New 5s, 102½. Erie Railway Shares, 26½; do., Preferred, 45.

5 P. M.—The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day is £10,000. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 62f. 5c.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 23—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is easier and prices have declined a fraction; Middling Uplands, 7⅝d.@7¾d.; Middling Orleans, 7⅞d.@8d.; sales, 12,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export; sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped December and January, at 7⅝d.

2 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 7,400 bales were American. Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped February and March at 7¾d. Breadstuffs—The market is quiet: Provisions—Bacon, 46s. ₱ cwt. for Long Clear Middles.

ANTWERP, Jan. 23.—Petroleum, 26½f. for fine Pale American.

LONDON, Jan. 23—5 P. M.—Tallow, 44s. 9d.@45s. ₱ cwt.

HAVANA, Jan. 23.—Sugar—Demand active, and prices have advanced, owing to the rise in Gold and Exchange, closing nominally; stock in warehouse at Havana and Matanzas, 79,000 bxs. and 21,000 hhds.; receipts of the week, 27,000 bxs. and 8,700 hhds.; exported during the week, 13,000 bxs. and 3,600 hhds., including 7,800 boxes, and all the hhds. to the United States. Molasses quiet and firm; Muscovado, 6¼ reals ₱ keg, gold. Bacon, $40@$41 ₱ cwt. Flour, $25 25@$26 ₱ bbl. Hams—American Sugar-cured, $40@$41 75 ₱ quintal. Lard, in kegs, $38 50@$39; in tins, $44@$45 ₱ quintal. Potatoes, $10@$10 75 ₱ bbl. Tallow, $26 ₱ quintal. Wax—Yellow, $14@$15 ₱ arroba; White, $18@$20. Honey, 5⅝ reals, gold, ₱ arroba. Lumber nominal. Shooks nominal; Box, 9@9¼ reals; Hogshead, $5 25@$5 50, gold. Hoops flat. Freights buoyant; loading at Havana for the United States, ₱ bx. of Sugar, $1@$1 50; ₱ hhd. of Sugar, $4@$4 25; ₱ hhd. of Molasses, $2 75@$3; to Falmouth and orders, 35s.@37s. 6d.; loading at other ports on the north coast for the United States, ₱ hhd. of Sugar, $4 25@$4 50; ₱ hhd. of Molasses, $3@$3 25.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange, on Saturday, Jan. 23, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, William S. Kelley, Esq., Referee, Richard V. Harnett sold an unfinished four-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot 20 by 100.5, on East Sixty-ninth street, north side, 225 feet east of Fourth avenue, for $21,500, the buyer being G. Mayer. Nothing further in the way of real estate business was done.

The business of the past week has been unmarked by any event of interest, with the exception of the executor's sale by A. H. Muller & Son on Tuesday of the marble and brick store, with lot 25 by 150, running through from Chambers to Reade street, between Broadway and Centre street, known as No. 37 Chambers street and No. 13 Reade street. The property rents at the rate of $12,000 per annum, and sold for $100,000. As an investment, we regard this an excellent one, for, with the removal of the Post Office to the new building, the conversion of the Astor House into business offices, the probable eventual change of Stewart's building for the same purpose, and from other causes, property around City Hall Park must always remain valuable, and, if anything, increase in worth.

The total value of City real estate sold at auction during the past week amounts to $223,400, as against $380,764, the figures for the week ending with Saturday, Jan. 16.

None of the sales proposed for the present week call for any special notice, for they are few in number, all legal, and generally of an unusually uninteresting character.

THIS WEEK'S AUCTIONS.

The sales announced for the present week are all at the Exchange except where otherwise noted, as follows:

To-day, (Monday,) Jan. 25.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, of the valuable store, with lot 30.8 by 117.2, No. 45 (old No. 39) Broad street, east side, between Exchange place and Beaver street; also, a tract of land, containing about eighty-four acres, located in the town of Huntington, Queens County, known as Nos. 26 and 27 on the township map.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & White, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Stephen J. Bidlack, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 21.8 by 100, on West Forty-ninth street, south side, 228 feet west of Sixth avenue.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, N. Jarvis, Jr., Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 18.9 by 98.9, on East Thirty-third street, south side, 256.3 feet west of Second avenue, and one house, with lot same size, on the same street, same side, 368.9 feet west of Second avenue. Also, Superior Court foreclosure sale, Joseph Meeks, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 25 by about 47, on Sixteenth street.

Tuesday, Jan. 26

By Hugh N. Camp, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, George Waddington, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 20 by 100.10, on East One Hundred and Sixteenth street, north side, 310 feet west of Second avenue.

Wednesday, Jan. 27.

By Richard V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, J. N. Wilson, Esq., Referee, of eight lots, each 25 by 100, on East One Hundred and Thirty-fourth street, north side, 165 feet west of Fourth avenue.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., at the Town Hall, Jamaica, Long Island, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, A. T. Ackert, Esq., Referee, of a farm, containing about fifty-two acres of land, located on the north side of Kentuck lane, one salt meadow, containing about one and one-half acres, lying east of Chichoggen Swamp, and a plot containing one acre on the west side of the road, leading from Matinecock to Woolva Hollow, all in Jamaica.

Thursday, Jan. 28.

By Joseph McGuire, Supreme Court partition sale, Alexander F. Kercheis, Esq., Referee, of one three-story brick house, with two lots, each 25 by 90, Nos. 2,329 and 2,331 Fourth avenue, between One Hundred and Twenty-sixth and One Hundred and Twenty-seventh streets; also thirty-two lots, each 25 by 100, located in the town of Islip, Suffolk County, and situate on Prospect avenue and Cedar street.

By A. H. Muller & Son, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, L. W. Emerson, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 25 by about 45, on West Sixteenth street, south side, 325 feet west of Eighth avenue.

By Samuel A. Steele, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William Sinclair, Esq., Referee, of five lots, each 25 by 100.5, on West Fifty-second street, north side, 400 feet east of Eighth avenue.

Friday, Jan. 29.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, of two lots, each 25 by 100, on Third avenue, east side, 50.9 feet north of Ninety-sixth street, and three lots, each 25 by 100.9, on East Ninety-sixth street, north side, 100 feet east of Third avenue.

Saturday, Jan. 30.

By Richard V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, George W. Poucher, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 15 by 100.10, on East One Hundred and Thirteenth street, south side, 170 feet east of Third avenue.

By James M. Miller, Assignee's sale, under the direction of Francis C. Bowman, Esq., of the store, with lot 20.11 by 63.9 by 19.6 by 61, No. 62 South street.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & White, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Edward S. Dakin, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 32.4 by 69.5 by 32 by 63, on Hopper's lane, south side, 220.8 feet west of Eleventh avenue, between Fifty-second and Fifty-third streets.

By William Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Thomas Boese, Esq., Referee, of one plot of land, 158 by 271.9 by 170.11 by 204, on the old Boston road, north-east corner of Sixth street, Morrisania, Twenty-third Ward.

EXCHANGE SALES, SATURDAY, JAN. 23.

NEW-YORK.

By Richard V. Harnett.

1 unfinished 4-story and basement brown-stone-front house and lot East 69th st., n. s., 225 ft. e. of 4th av., lot 20x100.5	$21,500

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Friday, Jan. 22.

East Broadway, s. s., (No. 171,) 26x100; Wolf Boroschek and Louis Levy to Julius and Jetta Rosenberg	$16,000
Hoffman st., s. s., 358 ft. n. of intersection of King's Bridge and West Farms road, 40x124, Fordham; R. F. Brundage (late Sheriff) to S. L. Berrian	155
29th st., s. s., 75 ft. e. of 1st av., 25x74.1; Michael Murray to David McMullen	19,000
47th st., n. s., 175 ft. w. of 1st av., 25x100.5, foreclosure; S. J. Bidlack, Referee, to D. Schnabel	4,925
52d st., s. s., 94 ft. e. of 1st av., 37.6x100.5; W. A. Juch to L. Wertheimer	33,000
60th st., s. s., 155.2 ft. w. of Boulevard, 20x100.5; J. J. Murphy to S. B. Upham	12,000
75th st., n. s., 105 ft. e. of 3d av., 75x102.2; James Williams to George E. Horne	16,000
77th st., n. s., 349.8 ft. e. of 2d av., 25.4x102.2; William A. Juch to Leopold Wertheimer	29,250
93d st., s. s., 283.8 ft. w. of 3d av., 16.6x100.8; David Solinger to Louisa, wife of Lorenz Weiber	9,500
105th st., n. s., 120 ft. w. of 2d av., 16.3x100.9; Addison Brown to Lottie L., wife of Arthur P. Hinman	6,500
1st av., e. s., 24.8 ft. s. of 29th st., 49.4x75; John Murray to David McMullen	46,000
1st av., s. w. corner 121st st., 100.10x120; 1st av., w. s., 100.10 ft. s. of 121 st., 25.2x100; D. McMullen to M. Murray	47,500
1st av., n. e. corner 52d st., 22x60.3; W. A. Juch to L. Wertheimer	27,000
1st av., w. s., 20 ft. n. of 52d st., 80x64; same to same	78,250
2d av., s. w. corner 65th st., 47x—x31.4; same to same	76,000
3d av., w. s., 80 ft. s. of 88th st., 20x78; George D. Bayaud to William H. Greene	22,500
6th av., n. w. corner of 55th st., 100.5x100; James Fettretch to Charles T. Barney	123,341

LEASES RECORDED.

Cherry st., No. 114, 5 years, per year	$3,000
3d av., s. w. corner of 112th st., 10½ years, per year	1,200
3d av., No. 1,438, 5 years, per year	1,320
8th av., e. s., 79 ft. s. of 38th st., 26.4x80, 3 5-12 years, per year	3,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

THESE ELEGANT DWELLINGS WILL BE sold exceedingly low to prompt buyers: No. 7 West and Nos. 18 and 19 East 57th st.; No. 41 West 56th, No. 1 East, No. 8 West 53d; Nos. 16 and 22 West 52d; 5th av., Nos. 5, 42, 70, 469, 614, 675, 746, 781, and 959, on Central Park, with stable. N. B.—Some decided bargains. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., No. 11 Pine st., and No. 31 East 17th st.

TO LEASE OR FOR SALE.

South-west corner 55th st. and Madison av., near Dr. Hall's new church, a new first-class well-built brown-stone four-story house, with mirrors, burglar-alarm, double floors, &c.; size, 25.6x55; lot 80 feet. Address OWNER, Post Office Box No. 645.

FOR SALE AT A SACRIFICE—FIRST-CLASS four-story brown-stone dwellings on West 55th st., West 58th st., East 49th st.; also, desirable three-story dwellings on West 34th st., West 22d st., East 124th st., and other choice localities. Apply to J. N. WYCKOFF & CO., No. 21 Park row, and HOLDEN & THROOP, No. 639 6th av., New-York. Hours 1 to 11.

FOR SALE CHEAP—FOUR OR EIGHT LOTS near 5th av.; also, elegantly furnished country house; all unincumbered. T. O. HAGUE, No. 85 Leonard st., City.

AT A BARGAIN.—FOR SALE—TWO FOUR-story houses, 23d st., near 6th av., lots 50 by 100; also, first-class brown-stone house, 46th st., near 5th av., 25 by 60. S. EDDY, No. 1 Park place.

JOHN S. PIERCE, NO. 106 BROADWAY, has money to loan without bonus, on approved City and near-by country real estate. Also, to purchase mortgages at lowest rates.

$16,500.—FOR SALE AT A SACRIFICE—The five-story brick building, thirty feet front, two stores, Nos. 577 and 577½ Grand st. Apply to WILLIAM KENNELLY, No. 4 Pine st.

LOTS ON 4TH, 5TH, AND 8TH AVS., Broadway, Central, Riverside, and Morningside Parks, at lowest rates. Some decided bargains. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., No. 11 Pine st.

INDESTRUCTIBLE PATENT PLASTERING.—Ceilings and walls put up in one-fifth the time of ordinary work, and warranted not to fall. P. G. HUBERT, No. 61 Liberty st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—SMALL FARM OF fifty acres, improved, near good markets; price very low and terms easy; with a capable, honest man, would cultivate on shares.

JOHN COLVILL,
No. 134 Reade st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

DEPARTMENT OF DOCKS,
NOS. 346 AND 348 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 19, 1875.

NOTICE.—WILLIAM KENNELLY, AUCTIONEER, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 3, 1875, a lease for one year from Feb. 1, 1875, of the Pier foot of 25th st., East River.

For full information, see *City Record*. Copies for sale No. 2 City Hall.

JACOB A. VESTERVELT,
S. H. WALES,
WILLIAM BUDD,
Commissioners of Docks.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & WHITE WILL sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Feb. 2, at 12 M., at Exchange Sales-room, under direction of John L. Shirley, Esq., Referee: BRICK HOUSE AND LOT, No. 167 Charles st., n. s., 92 feet east of West st., lot 22x101.6. Maps and particulars at auctioneers' office, No. 35 Pine st.

MORTGAGE SALE.—20-FOOT HIGH-STOOP stone-front house; best location in Harlem; No. 225 East 116th st.; by HUGH N. CAMP, Auctioneer, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 26, at 12 o'clock, M. See the property, and be on hand promptly; the highest bidder takes it; $9,000 or $10,000 can be obtained as first loan from most any moneyed institution.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TWENTY-ONE MOST DESIRABLE PRIvate residences, belonging to the North American Life Insurance Company, rent per annum from $500 to $6,000, to lease for a term of years. K. F. PAGE, No. 33 Park row, Manager.

TO LET—THE LOWER PART OF HOUSE NO. 57 Prospect place, 42d and 43d sts. Apply on premises between 7 and 8 P. M.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER, Nos. 188 and 190 West Houston st.; five stories and cellar, 50x90. Inquire on premises.

TO LET—NO. 33 WEST 45TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.; also No. 480 West 22d st.; immediate possession.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.

Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO RENT.

TO BANKS, BANKERS, INSURANCE COMPANIES, &c., a large and very eligible OFFICE 25x100, suitable for banking, insurance, or law business. First floor on BROADWAY, in the immediate vicinity of the Post Office. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

DRY GOODS TRADE.

To let or lease, the large building of Messrs. Lord & Taylor, corner of Broadway and Grand st. For particulars apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

NEW STORES ON READE ST.—TO LET—the four stores south side Reade, near Greenwich st., just completed and ready for occupancy as wholesale grocery, butter and cheese, or commission produce stores. Apply to R. L. & A. STUART, No. 169 Chambers st.

DOUBLE AND SINGLE LOFTS TO LET ON Vesey, Barclay, and Leonard sts., Broadway block. Inquire of J. & J. W. MEEKS, No. 30 Vesey st., room No. 6.

OFFICES TO RENT, SUITABLE FOR BANKERS and lawyers, in building No. 50 Wall st. Apply to The United States Mortgage Company.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

AN ACCOUNTANT AND FINANCIAL MAN of several years' experience, desires a position; salary about $3,000; could loan $15,000 or $20,000 on good security. Address RELIABLE, Post Office Box No. 2,397.

FOR SALE—STOCK AND GOOD WILL OF A first-class poultry and vegetable stand; will be sold at a great sacrifice; satisfactory reasons for selling. F. FINAN, Nos. 5 and 6 Croton Market, 42d st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—DROPPED ON MONDAY AFTERNOON OR evening, in either Fourth avenue or Broadway cars, an oval, sunken head SEAL RING, dark wine-color stone; a death-bed gift, highly valued. A generous reward paid for its return to MR. WRIGHT, No. 12 West 19th st., immediately.

TEN DOLLARS WILL BE PAID AND NO questions asked for the return to No. 4 West 45th st. of a lap-robe, taken from a coach at No. 27 5th av., on Wednesday night last.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY SHIELDS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of John Gelston, No. 4 Broad street, in the City of New-York, on or before the twenty-seventh day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 23d day of October, 1874.

JOHN GELSTON,
THOMAS DOUGHERTY, } Executors.
CATHARINE SHIELDS, Executrix.

GEORGE C. BLANKE, Attorney for Executors, No. 19 William st., New-York.

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FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NEW-YORK CITY AND BROOKLYN BONDS.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE LATHAM A. FISH

FISK & HATCH,

Bankers,

No. 5 Nassau St., N. Y.

United States Government Bonds of all issues and denominations bought and sold direct at current market rates, in large or small amounts to suit all classes of investors and institutions, and for immediate delivery; and all business connected with investments in Government Bonds, transfers of Registered Certificates, Exchange of Coupon Bonds for Registered, Collection of interest, &c., attended to on favorable terms.

All other marketable Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on Commission; Gold Coupons and American and foreign Coin bought and sold; approved deposit accounts received.

FISK & HATCH.

PROPOSALS FOR $645,000.
STOCKS AND BONDS OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Controller's office, until THURSDAY, Jan. 28, 1875, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of $645,000 Stocks and Bonds of the City of New-York, to wit:

City Parks Improvement Fund Stock, authorized by chapter 645, laws of 1874, payable July 1, 1903	$100,000
Additional new Croton Aqueduct Stock, authorized by chapter 230, laws of 1870, payable Aug. 1, 1900	100,000
Dock Bonds of the City of New-York, authorized by section 6, chapter 574, laws of 1871, payable Nov. 1, 1905	145,000
Assessment Bonds of the City of New-York, authorized by chapter 397, laws of 1852, and chapter 580, laws of 1872, payable Nov. 1, 1879	300,000

Said Stocks and Bonds will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable on the 1st of May and November of each year.

Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Stocks and Bonds of the City of New-York," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Controller.

The right is reserved on the part of the Controller to reject any or all of the bids, if in his judgment the interests of the Corporation require it.

For full information see *City Record*.

ANDREW H. GREEN, Controller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, Jan. 20, 1875.

AGENCY OF

Merchants' Bank of Canada,

NO. 62 WALL ST.

Capital	$9,000,000 Gold
Paid up	7,907,706 Gold

BILLS OF EXCHANGE BOUGHT AND SOLD, COMMERCIAL CREDITS GRANTED, DRAFTS ON CANADA ISSUED, BILLS COLLECTED, AND OTHER BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

WALTER WATSON,
WM. J. INGRAM, } Agents.

LONDON AGENCY, NO. 32 LOMBARD ST.

OFFICE OF THE HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE CO., }
NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1875. }

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this company, held this day, the following-named gentlemen were elected:

HENRY DAVID,
CHARLES JENKINS,
M. M. VAN BUREN,
J. W. BROWN,
EDWARD SCULLY,
B. A. MAYEREAU,
WILLIAM MILES,
NELSON SAMMIS,
JOSIAH M. WHITNEY,
CLEMENT S. PARSONS,
HAML'N BLYDENBURGH,
BERNARD McFEELEY,
MERRITT H. SMITH,
R. G. HATFIELD,
CYRUS H. LOUTREL,
ISRAEL C. LAWRENCE
DANIEL D. WHITNEY,
ABRAM WAKEMAN,
J. WINDMULLER,
WM. H. MONTANYE,
JOHN A. BAUSH,
JAMES NEEVES,
THOMAS WEBB,
GEORGE C. JEFFERIES,
NOAH A. CHILDS,
JOHN M. BIXBY,
ANDREW J. BLEAKLEY,
NICHOLAS SEAGRIST,
DAVID MAHANY,
JOHN ROMER,
J. B. BLYDENBURGH,
H. J. BARINGER.

D. D. WHITNEY, President pro tem.
D. D. LEEDS, Secretary.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, }
TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT, }
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 11, 1875. }

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE BONDS of the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company of the loan for $300,000, due Feb. 1, 1875, will be paid at par and accrued interest, on presentation on and after this date, at the agency of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, No. 57 Broadway, New-York, and that the bonds of the Delaware and Raritan Canal and Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Company, of the loan for $675,000, due April 1, 1875, will be paid at par and accrued interest, on presentation on and after this date, at the office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, No. 233 South 4th st., Philadelphia.

BAYARD BUTLER,
Treasurer Pennsylvania Railroad Company
Lessee of the property of the United New-Jersey Railroad and Canal Company.

NOTICE.—THE COMMISSIONERS OF FAIRFIELD County, Ohio, give notice that they are now prepared to redeem the Fairfield County Railroad bonds issued for the construction of the Cincinnati, Wilmington and Zanesville Railroad, and request all holders of such bonds to forward them to either of the banks in Lancaster, Ohio, where they will be paid if thought genuine. If not presented for payment on or before the 1st day of April, 1875, the interest will not be paid after that date.

By order of the Board of Commissioners.
Dec. 20, 1874. JOHN C. HITE, County Auditor.

HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD COMPANY.

Sealed proposals addressed to Wm. H. Swift, at Messrs. Ward, Campbell & Co.'s, No. 56 Wall st., New-York, or to the undersigned Trustees, care of Charles Merriam, Agent, No. 26 Sear's Building, Boston, will be received until TUESDAY, Feb. 2, 1875, at noon, for the sale of $50,000 of the Land Bonds of said company to the undersigned Trustees, in accordance with the provisions of the indenture of mortgage, dated April 1, 1863.

The bids will be opened in Boston on Wednesday, Feb. 3, and the accepted bids declared.

WILLIAM H. SWIFT,
SIDNEY BARTLETT, } Trustees.
NATHANIEL THAYER, }

NEW-YORK, Jan. 22, 1875.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, }
No. 73 BROADWAY, CORNER RECTOR ST., }
NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1875. }

NOTICE.—HOLDERS OF FIRST MORTGAGE Bonds of the ROCKFORD, ROCK ISLAND AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY are notified that the UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, as Trustee, is prepared to receive the bonds and cause the same to be proved in the foreclosure proceedings now pending, and to receive and account for the proportion of proceeds of foreclosure that may belong to said bonds. It is understood that owners are to bear all risks of custody and transportation and expenses incurred in forwarding bonds.

Union Trust Company of New-York, Trustee.
By EDWARD KING, President.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-ORLEANS, ST. LOUIS AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 20 NASSAU ST., }
NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1875. }

HOLDERS OF SCRIP ISSUED BY THE Mississippi Central Railroad Company, signed P. R. Leigh, agent, are hereby notified that the interest on said scrip will be paid by this company on presentation of the certificates at their office, on and after the 1st day of February proximo. J. M. C. RODNEY, Assistant Treasurer.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Caratel Gold Mining Company for the election of Trustees for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 615 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, Feb. 2, 1875, at 3 o'clock P. M.

A. H. WELLINGTON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 19, 1875.

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, }
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 11, 1875. }

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Pennsylvania Railroad Company will pay upon presentation, before March 6, 1875, their scrip issued for the Dividend Dec. 6, 1873, at par, and accrued interest thereon to date of presentation.

On the 6th of March, 1875, this scrip will cease to bear interest, and the company will pay all that may then be outstanding. BAYARD BUTLER, Treasurer.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS of the Maryland Coal Company, of Allegany County, Md., for the election of a President and ten Directors, and for such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the company's office, No. 111 Broadway, Feb. 2, at 11 A. M.

Polls open from 12 M. till 1 P. M.

S. T. ROSS, Secretary.

CEDAR RAPIDS AND MISSOURI RIVER RAILROAD.—The coupons of this company due Feb. 1, will be paid at the National Park Bank, New-York.; the Semi-annual Dividend due Feb. 1 on the Preferred Stock will be paid at the office of the Treasurer, No. 27 Sears Building; also, Dividend (Quarterly) on the Common Stock. JOHN M. GLIDDEN, Treasurer.

ELECTION NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE BREWERS' AND MALTSTERS' }
INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 189 BROADWAY, }
NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1875. }

The annual election for Directors will be held at the office of the company MONDAY, Feb. 1, 1875. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. W. B. OGDEN, Secretary.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.

BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 18 WALL ST.,

Execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD, allow interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

DIVIDENDS.

THIRTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.

COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

NO. 161 BROADWAY.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT. on the capital stock, payable on demand.

JOHN B. ARTHUR, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1875.

TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE

RESOLUTE

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 151 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1875.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on DEMAND.

WM. M. RANDELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GUARDIAN FIRE INSURANCE CO., }
No. 187 BROADWAY, JAN. 13, 1875. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of

FIVE PER CENT.,

payable on demand.

WALTER K. PAYE,
Secretary.

DIVIDEND.

FIREMAN'S TRUST INSURANCE COMPANY OF BROOKLYN, }
No. 60 WALL ST., NEW-YORK. }
NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1875. }

The Board of Directors of this company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Six (6) per Cent., payable on demand. O. D. MILDEBERGER, Secretary.

ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THIRTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1875.

A Dividend of Five per Cent. has been this day declared, payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives, on demand.

CHARLES BAMBURGH, Secretary.

DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, }
NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1875. }

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on its capital stock, payable at the NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE, IN NEW-YORK, on and after MONDAY, Feb. 1, next.

The transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M., on SATURDAY, 16th inst., and remain closed until the morning of WEDNESDAY, Feb. 3. By order of the Board.

JAMES C. HARTT, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 12, 1875. }

THIS COMPANY HAS DECLARED A DIVIdend of Three and a half per Cent. payable on and after Feb. 1 next.

Stockholders registered at New-York will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company of New-York, No. 49 Wall st.

The transfer-books will be closed at the close of business on Saturday, the 16th inst., and reopened on Tuesday, Feb. 2.

By order of the Board of Directors.

GEORGE H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN }
RAILWAY CO., TREASURER'S OFFICE, }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1874. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a Dividend of Three and One-quarter per Cent. upon its capital stock, payable on the 1st day of February next., at the Union Trust Company of New-York.

The transfer books will be closed at the close of business on Saturday, the 9th day of January next, and be reopened on the morning of Tuesday, the 2d day of Febuary next. E. D. WORCESTER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF UNITED STATES EXPRESS COMPANY, }
No. 82 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 23, 1875. }

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have declared a quarterly dividend of TWO (2) DOLLARS PER SHARE, payable at the office of Wells, Fargo & Co., No. 65 Broadway, New-York, on and after Feb. 1 prox.

The Transfer books will close (at the Union Trust Company of New-York) at two (2) o'clock P. M., on Tuesday, the 26th inst., and reopen on Tuesday, Feb. 2.

GEORGE G. FARNHAM, Treasurer.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK, }
NEW-YORK, Jan. 23, 1875. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE DEclared a Dividend of FIVE (5) per Cent., payable to the stockholders on and after the 1st day of February next. The transfer-books will be closed from Jan. 23 to Feb. 1, 1875. By order.

WILLIAM A. NASH, Cashier.

GEO. A. JARVIS, Pres't. ARTHUR H. WALTON, Sec'y.

OFFICE OF LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
No. 158 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1875. }

THIRTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors have declared the usual Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand. A. H. WALTON, Secretary.

FORTIETH DIVIDEND.

STUYVESANT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
No. 122 BOWERY AND No. 200 BROADWAY, }
NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1875. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared the usual Semi-annual Dividend of Seven per Cent., also an Extra Dividend of Three per Cent.; both payable on demand at the office, No. 122 Bowery. GEO. B. RHOADS, Secretary.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1875.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a quarterly Dividend of Three per Cent., payable on and after the 1st day of February next. R. BUCK, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY, }
No. 66 WALL STREET, }
NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1875. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a semi-annual dividend of SIX per Cent., payable on demand.

THEODORE KEELER, Secretary.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, }
No. 73 BROADWAY, CORNER OF RECTOR ST., }
NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1875. }

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Trustees of the Union Trust Company of New-York, held this day, a dividend of Five per Cent. upon the capital stock, from the net earnings of the last six months, was declared, payable on demand.

JAS. H. OGILVIE, Secretary.

OFFICE MANHATTAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
No. 68 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1875. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a semi-annual dividend of Seven (7) per cent., payable on demand.

JOHN H. BEDELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ST. NICHOLAS INSURANCE COMPANY, }
No. 166 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 20, 1875. }

ASSETS, JAN. 1, 1875, $292,040 90.—A Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., has been declared, payable Feb. 1, 1875. J. DU BOIS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE METROPOLITAN INSURANCE COMPANY, }
No. 108 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 19, 1875. }

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. IS PAYAble on demand. SAMUEL J. YOUNG, Secretary.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS WANTED
BY E. S. BAILEY, NO. 65 WALL ST.

SAVINGS BANKS.

THE FORTY-THIRD SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

SIXPENNY SAVINGS BANK,

ASTOR PLACE.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND, at the rate of SIX PER CENT., will be placed to the credit of depositors of this bank on the 15th of February next.

Money deposited on or before the 10th of February will draw interest from the 1st of that month.

A. C. COLLINS, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

Nos. 396 and 398 Canal st., corner Laight.
Open daily from 10 to 3, and Monday evenings 5 to 7.

Assets, Over Eleven Million Dollars.

Surplus, One Million Dollars.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Books in English, French, and German.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. | N. J. HAYNES, President.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE SEAMEN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS, Nos. 74 and 76 Wall st., have ordered that INTEREST be paid to depositors entitled thereto, for the six months ending 31st ult., as follows:

On sums of $500 and under, at the rate of SIX PER CENT., per annum; and

On sums exceeding $500, at the rate of FIVE PER CENT. per annum, payable on and after MONDAY, 18th inst.

The interest will be credited to depositors as principal.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1875.

WILLIAM H. MACY, President.
JOHN H. BOYNTON, Secretary.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 42D st. and 8th av.—Interest Dividend.—Interest at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum for six months ending Jan. 1, 1875, will be paid to depositors entitled thereto on and after MONDAY, Jan. 19.

JAMES F. CHAMBERLAIN, President.
JAMES E. SMITH, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION.

No. 237 Broadway, entrance on Park place.

Interest on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending Dec. 31, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on all sums of $5 and upward, will be paid on and after Jan. 18, 1875.

FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Sec. PETER CUMMING, Actuary.

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK,

Corner of 8th av. and West 34th st.

MONEY DEPOSITED at any time will commence to draw interest on the first day of the following month.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID.

JOHN HOOPER, President.
JAMES O. BENNETT, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK.—8TH AV. AND 14th st.—Interest Six per Cent.; money deposited now will draw interest from Feb. 1.

Assets....$3,255,861 62 | Surplus......$320,001 91
C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Sec'y. RICH. H. BULL, Pres.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS
AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS BOUGHT AND sold by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

DRY GOODS.

R. H. MACY & CO.

GREAT REDUCTION

IN WINTER GOODS.

WE HAVE REDUCED OUR WOOLEN

HOSIERY AND GLOVES

TO LESS THAN THE COST OF IMPORTATION.

It will pay our friends well to call and examine these reduced goods.

HAVING made large purchases of

HAMBURG EMBROIDERIES

before the recent advance in prices, we can still guarantee our prices in these lines as being the LOWEST IN THE CITY.

We have just opened our entire new stock of Ladies' and Misses'

COTTON UNDERWEAR,

and Infants' complete Outfits—lock-stitch made, and the newest styles and the finest qualities. We will give our customers the full benefit of the recent fall in prices on these articles.

In addition to the above specialties, we have been filling up our stock of

MILLINERY GOODS,

LACE GOODS AND TRIMMINGS,

WHITE AND LINEN GOODS,

JEWELRY AND FANCY GOODS,

with all of the best novelties offering either in this or the European markets.

OUR STOCK OF NOTIONS—Crockery, House-keeping and House-Furnishing Goods, Hosiery, Toys, Dolls, &c., are unusually attractive.

R. H. MACY & CO.,

14TH ST. AND 6TH AV.

CARPETS. BARGAINS.

Preparatory to our stock-taking, we will close out SINGLE PIECES and REMNANTS, ranging from five to fifty yards, at $1 per yard, usual price $1 40, best quality BRUSSELS and INGRAIN CARPETS. Also, odd lots, containing from one to four pairs, REAL AND NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS at half price.

LINEN FLOOR-CLOTHS to let for RECEPTIONS, PARTIES, &c.

SHEPPARD KNAPP'S

GREAT CARPET AND UPHOLSTERY WAREROOMS,
Nos. 183 and 185 6th av., one door below 13th st.

10,000 YARDS HAMBURG EDGINGS, Insertions, just opened at extraordinary low prices. BENNETT WILLIAMS, 811 Broadway.

REAL AND IMITATION LACES At exceedingly low prices before stock-taking. BENNETT WILLIAMS, No. 811 Broadway.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN A. PAGE, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of John A. Page, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 129 Fulton street, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the tenth day of February, A. D. 1875, at one o'clock P. M., at the offices of Edgar Ketchum, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.

OLIVER FISKE, Marshal—Messenger.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WALTER B. WHITING, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Walter B. Whiting, of the City of New-York, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge, and certificate thereof, from all his debts and other claims provable under said act or the revised statutes of the United States, title "Bankruptcy," and that the second day of February, 1875, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 4 Warren street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 9th day of January, 1875.

jan11-1w3wM* GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ROBERT M. ALLEN, Jr., and EMIL M. BLUM, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the copartnership and separate estates of Robert M. Allen, Jr., and Emil M. Blum, heretofore carrying on business under the firm name and style of R. M. Allen, Jr., & Co., in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City the 9th day of January, A. D. 1875. ALFRED S. JAFFE, Assignee,

ja11-1aw3wM* No. 187 Pearl street, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MARINUS G. COUGHLAN, EDWIN CHURCH, THOMAS C. GOETCHIUS, and ALMON MILLER, bankrupts.—The undersigned hereby give notice of their appointment as assignees of the estate of Marinus G. Coughlan, Edwin Church, Thomas C. Goetchius, and Almon Miller, lately composing the firm of A. Miller & Co., of New-York City, in the County and State of New-York, in said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of said Coughlan, Church, and Goetchius, by the District Court of said district.—Dated New-York, Jan. 23, 1875.

JOHN CROMPTON,
ja25-1aw3wM* JOHN C. DICKINSON, } Assignees.

NO. 4,994.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY D. LAFLIN, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy, before Egbert Whittaker, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Henry D. Laflin, of Saugerties, in the County of Ulster, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at Saugerties, N. Y., the 6th day of January, A. D. 1875.

ja11-1aw3wM WM. A. GAY, Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CARL HEUSER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Carl Heuser, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon creditors' petition by the District Court of said district. Dated at New-York City, the 22d day of January, A. D. 1875.

CHAS. W. HARRIS, Assignee.
No. 13 East Fourteenth street, New-York.

Ja25-1aw3wM*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WALTER B. WHITING, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of the estate of Walter B. Whiting, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 9th day of January, A. D. 1875.

EDWARD E. WILLIAMS, Assignee.
No. 70 Duane street, New-York City.

jan11-1aw3wM*

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DE LANCEY KANE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Horace S. Ely, No. 22 Pine street, in the City of New-York, on or before the twenty-second day of June next.—Dated New-York, the eleventh day of December, 1874.

SAMUEL N. KANE,
DE LANCEY A. KANE, } Executors.
d14-1aw6mM WALTER L. KANE, }

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Mrs. PAULINE W. BRIDGE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 56 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the fifteenth day of July next.—Dated, New-York, the 15th day of January, 1875.

ja18-1aw6m-M* HENRI M. BRAEM, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHRISTIAN H. KOBBE, late of the City of New-York, baker, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Arnold, Elliott & White, No. 7 Beekman street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of April, 1875.—Dated New-York, the 22d day of October, 1874.

o26-1aw6mM* CATHERINA L. KOBBE, Executrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS H. MAGHEE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their office, No. 72 Murray st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 23d day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 17th day of October, 1874.

JOHN HOLME MAGHEE,
GILLISON MAGHEE,
Executors.

o19-1aw6mM

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

OCEANIC.....SATURDAY, Jan. 30, at 11 A. M.
REPUBLIC.....SATURDAY, Feb. 6, at 3 P. M.
BALTIC.....SATURDAY, Feb. 13, at 11 A. M.
ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, Feb. 20, at 3 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room, and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; return tickets, $140, gold; steerage at low rates. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates at low rates.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
PARTHIA.....SAT., Jan. 23 | JAVA.......WED., Feb. 3
*RUSSIA.....WED., Jan. 27 | CUBA.......WED., Feb. 10

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at current rates. Freight and cabin office, No. 4 Bowling green. Steerage office, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building.) CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steam-ships at MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on MONDAY, Feb. 22, at 9 o'clock A. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three-quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.

Direct communication to St. Croix, via St. Thomas.

Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent, (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

FRANCE, TRUDELLE.....Saturday, Jan. 23
VILLE DE PARIS, LACHESNEZ.....Saturday, Feb. 6
PEREIRE, DANRE.....Saturday, Feb. 20

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine,)
First Cabin, $125....Second Cabin, $75......Third, $35.
Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

American travelers, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, 55 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.
TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
England, Tues. Jan. 26, 9 A. M. | Erin, Sat., Feb. 13, 10:30 A. M.
Spain....Sat., Feb. 6, 3 P. M. | Italy....Sat., Feb. 20, 3 P. M.
FOR LONDON DIRECT.
CANADA.....Saturday, Jan. 30, 11 A. M.

Cabin passage, $60 and $70, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN.)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY TUESDAY, as follows:

NEVADA, Capt. PRICE.....Jan. 26, at 9 A. M.
WYOMING, Capt. GUARD.....Feb. 9, at 8 A. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 B'way,) at low rates.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These elegant new Clyde-built steamers will sail from Pier No. 36 North River as follows:

STATE OF INDIANA.....Wednesday, Jan. 20
STATE OF GEORGIA.....Wednesday, Feb. 3

and every Wednesday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for £1 and upward. For freight or passage apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway.

Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.

STEERAGE AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.

INMAN LINE.—SOUTHERLY COURSE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CITY OF BROOKLYN..Wednesday, Jan. 27, at 10 A. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.......Saturday, Jan. 30, at noon.
CITY OF LONDON.....Saturday, Feb. 6 at 3 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.....Saturday, Feb. 13, at 11 A. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.....Saturday, Feb. 20, at 3 P. M.
CABIN PASSAGE, $50, $60, and $75, gold.
STEERAGE.—To and from all points, at reduced rates.
Cabin and general office, No. 15 Broadway.
Steerage offices, No. 33 Broadway, or Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

EAGLE LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAM-SHIPS
TO PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, AND HAMBURG.

The elegant Clyde-built steam-ships will sail from New-York as follows:

GOETHE, Capt. WILSON, Feb. 9.
KLOPSTOCK, Capt. FISCHER, Feb. 16.

from Eagle Line Pier, foot of 1st st., Hoboken.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

PLYMOUTH, LONDON, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG, Cabin, first saloon, $100, gold; second saloon, $60, gold. Steerage to Plymouth and London, Cherbourg, and Hamburg, $24, currency. Prepaid steerage tickets from Hamburg, $24, currency. For freight apply to FUNCH, EDYE & CO., No. 27 South William st. For passage apply to KNAUTH, NACHOD & KUHNE, General Agents, No. 113 Broadway.

ANCHOR LINE.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
STEAMER EVERY SATURDAY.
RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN GOLD,
TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, LONDONDERRY, OR BELFAST:
Cabin, $50, $60, and $70, according to accommodations.
INTERMEDIATE AND STEERAGE
as low as by any other first-class line.
Drafts issued for any amount at lowest rates.
Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE
SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST,
SAILING EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M.,
from Pier No. 29 North River.

CHAMPION, Capt. R. W. LOCKWOOD, Saturday, Jan. 23.

SOUTH CAROLINA, Capt. J. T. BECKETT, Wednesday, Jan. 27.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of

BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAM-SHIPS PER WEEK.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

LEO, Capt. DANIELS, TUESDAY, Jan. 26, from Pier 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South st.

GEN. BARNES, Capt. CHEESMAN, THURSDAY, Jan. 28, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Jan. 30, from Pier No. 43 North River at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

GULF STREAM, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, Jan. 30, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodation for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.

GEORGE YONGE, Agent,
Central Railroad of Georgia,
No. 409 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE

Steamers leave Pier 3 North River at 3 P. M., as follows

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
CITY OF MERIDA.....Tuesday, Jan. 26
CUBA.....Thursday, Jan. 28
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Thursday, Feb. 4

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,
calling at Havana, Progreso,
Campeachy, Tuspan, and Tampico.
CITY OF MERIDA.....Tuesday, Jan. 26
CITY OF MEXICO.....Tuesday, Feb. 16

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

Steamers will leave New-Orleans Jan. 30 and Feb. 20, for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and travelling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAM-SHIP CO.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.

The steam-ship HERMANN, Capt. G. REICHMANN, will sail on SATURDAY, Jan. 30, 2 P. M., from Bremen Pier, foot 2d st., Hoboken, to be followed by steam-ship DEUTSCHLAND, Capt. LADEWIGS, on SATURDAY, Feb. 6.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO LONDON, HAVRE, AND BREMEN:
First cabin.....$100 gold.
Second cabin.....60 gold.
Steerage.....24 currency.
For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., Agents, No. 2 Bowling green.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLUMBIA.

First-class, full-powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River:

NASSAU, KINGSTON, and COLUMBIA.
ALPS.....Feb. 5.
ANDES.....Feb. 23.
HAYTI, VENEZUELA and CURACOA.
ETNA.....Jan. 27.
CLARIBEL.....Feb. 13.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents,
No. 56 Wall and No. 59 Pine st.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:

COLUMBUS, Capt. E. C. REED, Tuesday, Feb. 2.
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. CURTIS, Thursday, Feb. 21.

For freight or passage (having unsurpassed accommodations) apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.

McKELLAR, LULING & Co., Agents in Havana.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York from foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport and Lock Haven, (via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, connecting at Philadelphia,) 9:30 A. M. For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20 and 7 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:10, 5:20, 6:10, 7 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 7 P. M.

For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3 and 5:20 P. M.

For Kingston and Rocky Hill, 8:40 A. M. and 4:10 P. M.

For Princeton, 7, 8:40 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4:10 and 7 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Philipsburg and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Trenton, Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4, 5, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7 A. M., 2 and 4:10 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Hightstown, Pemberton, and Camden, via Perth Amboy, 2:30 P. M.

For Hightstown and Pemberton, 6 A. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 11:20 A. M. and 10:35 P. M., daily; 10:15 A. M. and 7:40 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15, and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:20, 11:54 A. M., 2:15, 4:15, 5:15, 7:35, 7:40, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 11:54 A. M., 7:40 and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager.
D. M. BOYD, JR., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Philipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Jan. 18, 1875.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:15 A. M.—News Train for Flemington, Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Tamanend, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6 A. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

7 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12:40 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Catasauqua, and Belvidere.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

4 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

5 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

5:15 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.

5:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

6 and 6:45 P. M.—Way Trains for Somerville.

7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant.)—For Easton.

9:15 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:15, 6:40, 7, 7:15, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15 A. M., 12 M., 12:40, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:15, 6:45, 7:15, 7:30, 8:15, 9:15, 10:30, 11:15, 12 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Winter Arrangement of through trains December 1874. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d St. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, Detroit and Chicago without change.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels depots.

JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Nov. 15, 1874, trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.

10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester and Buffalo.

11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After Nov. 30, 1874, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.,) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:38 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:00 and 4:38 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 9:10 P. M., (9:10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, Vice President New-York.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:20 and 8:20 P. M.
THEODORE WARREN, Supt.

STEAM-BOATS.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Steamers leave Peck slip for New-Haven at 3 P. M. Trains North and East at 11 P. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

EXCURSIONS.

STEAM-BOATS AND BARGES FOR EXCURSIONS to Raritan Beach, Sea View, Iona Island, and other groves. MARTIN & KOSKELL, No. 111 South st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—Notice is hereby given that the MUTUAL BENEFIT ICE COMPANY, of New-York, has, by a vote of more than two-thirds of the capital stock of said company and otherwise in full accordance with chapter 517 Laws of 1864, amended the certificate of incorporation of said company so as to change its office and principal place of business from the City of New-York to the town of Hyde Park, Dutchess County, N. Y.

JOHN MULFORD, President and Trustee.
JOHN H. PENTZ, A. C. CHENEY,
JOHN H. STARIN, JNO. F. DESMAZES,
A. C. BECHSTEIN, Trustees.
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FURNITURE.

T. G. SELLEW,
DESKS,
OFFICE AND LIBRARY FURNITURE,
No. 103 Fulton st.,
FINE CYLINDER DESKS.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

THE TIMES has established a new Up-town Branch Office for the sale of papers, the reception of advertisements and subscriptions, and the transaction of any business in connection with the paper. It is located at

No. 1,257 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.,

and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.

A NUMBER OF GOOD SERVANTS WANT situations.—Cooks, laundresses, house-workers, and young girls; also good colored help, to suit for City or country; German, Swedes, English, French, Irish, and Chinese help for all work, promptly supplied at very reduced wages by the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over the drug store.

ATTENDANT ON GROWING CHILDREN, or Companion to a Lady.—By an American young girl who speaks German fluently; can instruct children, attend on lady, is a good hair-dresser; would wish to travel; no objection to live in the country; has good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th ave.

AT PELTON & CO.'S, NO. 645 6TH AV., formerly with Bedell, will be found a number of very desirable servants, well recommended, both Protestant and Catholic, for City and country; also, waiters, coachmen, &c.

AT NO. 1,325 BROADWAY, NEAR 37TH ST.—Mrs. HARDMAN, select servants, Protestant, English, Irish, Scotch, Swedish, German, colored; lady expert saves employers time and disappointment.

AT JACQUIN'S FRENCH, GERMAN, AND English Employment Bureau, No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., families can find a number of first-class servants.

AT BEDELL'S, NOS. 340 AND 342 4TH av., employers will find a number of well-recommended servants, both Protestant and Catholic, for City and country; also, waiters, coachmen, &c.

COMPANION.—BY A YOUNG CANADIAN LADY as companion; is a good reader, ready with her needle, and obliging. Address M. P. S., Box No. 252 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY an English Protestant young woman, who is a neat, orderly chamber-maid; also a good family seamstress; will act as attendant on lady, or assist with the house-keeping generally; can fill any position of trust; has first-class recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, TO do chamber-work; understands her business thoroughly; is also a good plain seamstress, and can furnish unexceptionable reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway; inquire for B. R.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS chamber-maid and waitress, or would do general house-work in a small private family; wages not so much an object as a good home; excellent references. Call at No. 411 8th av., up stairs.

CHAMBER-MAID AND HOUSE-WORK.—By an English young woman, with best City references, or as nurse, care children, do sewing, waiting, &c.; in City or country. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A GIRL LATELY LANDED, to do chamber-work and waiting; no objection to a boarding-house; wages moderate; willing and obliging. Call at No. 411 8th av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as chamber-maid, and to do hand-sewing. Can be seen for two days at her former employer's, No. 61 West 37th st., from 9 to 1 o'clock.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER, OR Assist in Washing.—By a very highly City recommended young woman, (lady to be seen,) as being a very good cook; also, washer and ironer; sober, honest, very neat, obliging, and as being a first-class servant generally; willing to go to the country. Call at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av.

COOK.—BY A STEADY, WELL-EXPERIENCED woman, who understands her business in every branch; is a good meat cook; also makes good soups, bread, biscuits, pastries, &c.; no objection to the country; has best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A strong young woman as good family cook; makes nice bread and biscuit, soups, roasts, &c.; is also a good laundress, and can furnish excellent references; City or country. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

COOK.—BY A FULLY EXPERIENCED COOK; CAN bone, lard, cook pastries, game, and make a variety of desserts; is very orderly in her kitchen, and pleasant with girls; has the best of references from her former employer. Can be seen at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; makes excellent bread and biscuit, soups, desserts, jellies, preserves, &c.; also pastry, creams, ices, &c.; reference will bear the strictest investigation. Can be seen at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway. Inquire for R.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT YOUNG woman as first-class cook; understands French, English, and American cooking; can bone and lard, make all kinds of soups, side dishes, &c.; is a good pastry cook and baker; is very neat and tidy; has good City references. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, 645 6th av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A Protestant young woman; highly recommended as being a good cook and laundress; very obliging, and neat in person and work; sober, honest, and attentive to her business; very best City reference. Call at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

COOK.—BY A SWEDISH COOK AS FIRST-CLASS cook in a private family; has excellent references for competency and neatness; requires no maid; speaks English; understands all kinds of cooking. Call at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH PROT-estant person as first-class cook in a nice private family; is competent in every respect. Call or address for two days Mrs. Rose, No. 138 6th av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG SWEDISH woman; is a first-class family cook; can give two years' reference from her former employer. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

DRESS-MAKER.—A COMPETENT DRESS-MAK-er and Seamstress (Swedish girl) wishes a few more engagements by the day in private families. Address O. M. C., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

DRESS-MAKING.—MME. RENNES, NO. 417 6th av., a first-class dress-maker, will go out by the day; she has the latest imported patterns; terms reasonable.

DRESS-MAKING.— MISS BARBER, AN OLD dress-maker, will go out by the day or work at home. Apply at No. 745 6th av., near 42d st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A NEAT, TIDY YOUNG woman, who is a good plain cook; makes good bread and biscuits; is also a nice washer and ironer, and can make herself generally useful wherever her services may be required; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG girl in a small family to do general house-work and take care of children; can furnish good reference, and willing to make herself useful. Can be seen at Odell's Agency, 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

HOUSE-WORK, &c.—BY A GERMAN YOUNG woman, who is a good cook, washer, and ironer; for City or country; has good City reference. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED PROT-estant woman to do cooking, washing, and ironing or general house-work in a small private family; wages moderate in a good home. Call at No. 411 8th av.

HOUSE-KEEPER.—BY A LADY OF CULTURE, with best of reference, as house-keeper; only those of means need address M. L., UP-TOWN TIMES OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HAIR-DRESSER. — A FIRST-CLASS HAIR-dresser wishes a few more engagements by the month; terms, $5. Call at No. 104 East 41st st.

KITCHEN-MAID.—BY A SWEDISH GIRL; smart and active; is strong and willing to be useful; speaks English. Call at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., between Lexington and 4th avs., over Russian Baths.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A SWISS-FRENCH PROT-estant lady's maid; understands hair-dressing; is a good dress-maker and seamstress; understands her duties perfectly. Call at No. 11 East 27th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY AN EXPERIENCED LAUN-dress, who can flute; does polishing and puffing; would not object to do a little chamber-work; has the best of testimonials from present employer. Can be engaged at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A SWEDISH PROTESTANT woman as first-class laundress; flutes, puffs, polishes, &c.; can do up all kinds of ladies' fineries in superior style; is willing to assist with the chamber-work; can furnish undoubted references. Apply at Odell's Agency, 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

LAUNDRESS—CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS, or Fine Washing.—By a highly respectable and recommended young woman; excellent laundress; French fluting, box-pleating, and all kinds of fine work in the neatest manner; country or City. Call at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG Protestant woman as first-class laundress in a private family; understands French fluting and doing up fine muslins, laces, &c.; has unexceptionable City reference. Apply at Bedell's No. 340 4th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A SWEDISH FIRST-CLASS laundress, with excellent City reference; was a laundress for twenty years; not long in this country. Call at the Swedish Servants' office, No. 108 East 27th st., over Russian Baths, near 4th av.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS, OR CHAMBER-maid and Seamstress, or Nurse, Chamber-maid, and Waitress.—By an English Protestant young woman; she is a thorough seamstress; can cut and fit; excellent operator; can do all kinds of sewing; experienced nurse for young or growing children; good City testimonials; country or City. Call at Bookham's, No. 309 4th av., near 22d st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A GERMAN Protestant young woman; is a first-class seamstress and very experienced nurse; has excellent City reference. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's, Nos. 316 and 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH WOMAN to take care of an invalid lady or one child; wages not so much an object as a good home. Call at No. 613 3d av.

USEFUL COMPANION TO A LADY.—GOOD seamstress; no objection to travel; best of City references. Address P. McA., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

WAITRESS.—BY A VERY NEAT AND TIDY young woman; a very superior waitress; understands her business perfectly; is capable of filling a man's place at waiting, care of silver, &c.; has unexceptional City reference, both personal and written. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av.

WAITRESS.—BY A VERY CAPABLE WAITRESS, who can take the entire charge of a dining-room, silver, china, and glasses; or would occupy a situation as parlor-maid or chamber-maid; is capable in either capacity. Can be seen at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

THE TIMES has established a new Up-town Branch Office for the sale of papers, the reception of advertisements and subscriptions, and the transaction of any business in connection with the paper. It is located at

No. 1,257 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.,

and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.

CLARK'S PATENT HORSE CLIPPERS, warranted to be the genuine patent article. Trade supplied. **HORSE BLANKETS,** Wagon, Truck, and Traveling Blankets; also, **CARRIAGE ROBES, SLEIGH BELLS,** and **SADDLERS' GOODS,** of all kinds, at HARMER, HAYS & CO.'S, No. 72 Beekman st.

FOR SALE—LIVERY STABLE, NO. 802 FULTON st., Brooklyn; covers three lots; front on two streets; doing an extensive business; price, $25,000; terms easy; possession May 1. C. D. WILLITS, No. 644 Fulton st.

TO LET—TWO NEW PRIVATE STABLES ON 52D st., between 5th and Madison avs.
B. W. WILLIAMS, No. 837 6th av.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

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No. 1,257 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.,

and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.

WINCHESTER HOUSE—EUROPEAN PLAN— Corner of Broadway and 31st st.—This hotel is newly fitted in elegant style, embracing all the modern improvements, hot and cold water, baths, &c. Prices reduced.

TO LET—AT NO. 38 EAST 20TH ST., A PARLOR floor, with three rooms, private bath-room, closets, &c., and private table if required; location excellent; terms moderate; references exchanged.

NO. 14 EAST 28TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND Madison avs.—Elegantly-furnished room on first floor for gentleman, without board; also hall-room; references.

NO. 39 EAST 10TH ST., BETWEEN Broadway and University Place.—Newly-furnished rooms, en suite or singly; desirable rooms on parlor floor; transient boarders taken.

FIFTH AV., BETWEEN 11TH AND 12TH sts.—A very desirable suite of spacious apartments on parlor floor, with private table, on reasonable terms, at No. 45 5th av.

NO. 43 WEST 35TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—Large room to let, with board, to two gentlemen, or gentleman and wife; location and table first-class; references.

FIFTH AV., NO. 208.—PARLOR AND BED-rooms. Also one room for gentleman; handsomely furnished, baths, &c.; house and location first-class. JOHN P. WORSTELL.

NO. 215 EAST 15TH ST.—TO RENT, WITH unexceptionable board, two large connecting rooms; house and all appointments unexceptionable; best of references furnished.

NO. 22 EAST 49TH ST.
Two large rooms, or one large room with hall-room adjoining; board first class; references exchanged.

NO. 41 WEST 36TH ST.—UNEXPECTEDLY VA-cated, two rooms; bath-room floor; hot and cold water; ample closet room; full board; refer to parties vacating.

NO. 11 WEST 30TH ST.—SINGLE FRONT room on fourth floor to let, with board, to gentleman.

TWENTY-THIRD ST., NO. 116 EAST.— Two pleasant hall rooms to let on upper floor, with board; highest references.

NO. 17 WEST 37TH ST.—A THIRD STORY, sunny room to let; with board, to gentlemen; best references given and required.

NO. 63 PARK AV.—HANDSOME SUITE OF front rooms to let, with or without private table. Also a single room.

NO. 22 EAST 41ST ST.—NEWLY-FURNISHED front room, with side room, separate or together, with board.

FIFTH AV., NO. 351.—FRONT ROOMS, NEWLY furnished, with or without board; terms reasonable; small family.

FIFTH AV., NO. 341.—MRS. SEAVER HAS A suite of rooms unexpectedly vacated which will be rented with private table or without board.

ROOMS, FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, with or without board. Terms very moderate. No. 257 4th av., near 20th st.

NO. 187 LEXINGTON AV.—NICELY FUR-nished rooms to let, with first-class board. Reference exchanged.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WAITRESS.—BY A VERY NEAT AND TIDY young woman as first-class waitress in a private family; understands making salads and care of silver perfectly; has excellent City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

WASHING.—A LAUNDRESS WISHES LADIES' and gentlemen's linens to do at home; does French fluting and puffing; best of City reference given if required. Call at No. 223 East 29th st.

WASHING.—GENTLEMEN'S OR LADIES' WASH-ing done up in the best of style; fluting, &c. Call at No. 145 West 16th st.

MALES.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN; understands his business thoroughly, the proper care and treatment of horses, and respectful, willing, and obliging; not afraid of work; strictly temperate and perfectly trustworthy; best of City reference. Address A. B., No. 242 6th av., rear building.

FARM-WORK AND USEFUL MAN—HOUSE-work.—By a Swedish Protestant man and wife, aged twenty-seven years; speak good English; no incumbrance; man can do all kinds of farm-work, drive oxen and horses, milk, care cattle, plow, mow, &c.; wife, a good cook, wash and iron, and can milk, make butter, &c.; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

NURSE.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, AS NURSE OR valet; no objection to travel; is a good reader; references if required; will be disengaged by the 1st of February. Address Nurse, Box No. 272, TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

PORTER.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT man, who is connected with an American institution, as porter, or in any business where he can make himself useful; is an excellent penman; can get the best of references as to sobriety and honesty. Address T. B., Box No. 41 Up-town Advertising Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

USEFUL MAN.—BY AN INDUSTRIOUS MAN, aged thirty-four years, who can care and drive horses, care cattle, build fires, handy as a carpenter and painter, and is willing to make himself generally useful; wages moderate. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN, (SWISS;) understands the care of horses and cows, also the gardening of vegetables; good references. Call or address at No. 309 Broome st.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCHMAN, WITH FIFTEEN months' City references; is single, strictly sober, neat, tidy, willing, and speaks fair English; wages according to the times. Call at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., east of 4th av., over Russian Baths.

WAITER.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG GERMAN, a steady position as second man in a first-class private house; understands his business; City references. Address W., Box No. 260 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT young man, single, as first-class waiter; understands his business perfectly; has best city reference as to honesty, sobriety, capability, &c.; City or country. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av.

WAITER OR USEFUL MAN.—BY A FRENCH-man, not long in the country; very respectable; willing to make himself useful; City or country; can furnish good references. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

WAITER, &c.—BY A YOUNG COLORED MAN, AGED twenty-three years, who can wait at table, clean silver nicely, tend door, build fires, wash windows, sweep, &c.; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner of 6th av.

WAITER.—BY A THOROUGHLY-COMPETENT single man as first-class waiter in a private family; understands his duty perfectly; has excellent references. Address M. G., Up-town Advertising Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

WAITER.—BY A SWEDE, WITH VERBAL REF-erences; is a good waiter, willing, useful, quiet disposition, and strictly sober; three weeks without a place; good excuse for leaving his last place. Call at Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

WAITER.—BY A SWEDISH WAITER IN A FIRST-class private family; understands all his duties to perfection; best City references. Address Grand Hotel, Broadway.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCHMAN IN A PRIVATE family; good City reference; no objection to the country. Call or address No. 927 Broadway, Room No. 2, from 10 to 2 o'clock.

HELP WANTED.

TRIMMERS WANTED—TWO FIRST-CLASS trimmers for our millinery work-rooms; only those who have experience and good references need apply. Liberal wages. FREDERICK LOESER & CO., Nos. 289 and 291 Fulton and Nos. 14 and 16 Tillery sts., Brooklyn.

WANTED—AS GARDENER AND COACHMAN, A young married man; must be fully competent, and have first-class recommendations; none others need apply. Address Post Office Box No. 1,001.

WANTED—AN HONEST, INDUSTRIOUS, AND capable servant for general house-work, with recommendation from her last employer. Apply to No. 230 East 23d st.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT PROT-estant chamber-maid and seamstress, to go to Irvington, on the Hudson. Must bring reference to No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

WANTED—A COACHMAN, TO TAKE CARE OF AND drive a pair of horses; to a first-class man good wages paid. Apply on Thursday, by letter, to B. DE VIVO, Clarendon Hotel.

WANTED—A WAITRESS AND A LAUNDRESS, IN a private family; city reference required from both. Apply at No. 41 West 32d st.

WANTED.—A FIRST-CLASS BUTLER, MUST HAVE City references. Apply between 10 and 12, or after 4 o'clock, at No. 250 5th av.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. LAST WEEK.
JARRETT & PALMER.........Lessees and Managers.

POSITIVELY LAST WEEK OF LITTLE EM'LY.

Halliday's admirable dramatization of Charles Dickens' charming story, "David Copperfield," entitled
☞ LITTLE EM'LY, ☜
which has now entered upon the
FIFTH WEEK OF ITS PROSPEROUS CAREER,
cannot be presented after next Saturday evening, by reason of the necessity which exists for the free use of the stage for full rehearsals of the forthcoming Shakespearean pageant. The popular actor and author,
MR. GEORGE FAWCETT ROWE,
will, for the few remaining nights and at the FAREWELL MATINEE NEXT SATURDAY, continue his inimitable impersonation of the character of
WILKINS MICAWBER.

The scenery is remarkably fine, and includes among its pictures, all of which have novel mechanical adjuncts,
THE ARK ON THE SANDS!
THE ILLUMINATED CATHEDRAL!
THE STORM AT SEA!
THE THRILLING SHIPWRECK SCENE!
THE SAILING OF THE SHIP!
*** During the entire week beginning Feb. 1,
THE THEATRE WILL BE CLOSED
for careful and elaborate rehearsals by the company, and of the scenery and grand mechanism of the grand Shakespearean Pageant.
☞ HENRY V., ☜
which will be produced on Monday evening, Feb. 6, with a degree of splendor not yet attained by the American stage.

*** NEXT FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 29, an Extraordinary Bill, for the BENEFIT of Mr. FREDERICK B. WARDE. Seats can be secured.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. BENEFIT NIGHT.

Mr. FREDERICK B. WARDE has the honor to announce that his FIRST BENEFIT in AMERICA will take place on next FRIDAY EVENING, the 29th inst., upon which occasion will be presented a grand DOUBLE BILL OF ATTRACTIONS, consisting of the always-popular comedy,
THE SERIOUS FAMILY,
and the admirable drama,
LITTLE EM'LY.
A host of volunteers will appear, including Mr. GEORGE FAWCETT ROWE, Mr. C. B. BISHOP, and others. Seats can be secured.

Y. M. C. A. HALL, BROOKLYN.
PROF. S. S. BALDWIN,
the noted Spiritual exposer,
opens at the above hall
MONDAY, Jan. 25,
for one week,
excepting Thursday evening.
All the tricks of the celebrated mediums
performed and
explained:
THE KATIE KING MYSTERY,
The Eddy Brothers' Tricks,
All the Rope-tying Tests,
All the Tricks
of
MANSFIELD, SLADE, FOSTER,
&c.
Admission, 50 cents, 75 cents, and $1; reserved seats, $1. For sale at A. G. Slade's music store, No. 604 Fulton st., and J. Bolles' book store, No. 244 Fulton st.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. WOOD'S.
THIS
AFTERNOON AT 2. | EVENING AT 8.
The great melo-drama, | HERNANDEZ FOSTER.
JACK | JACK HARKAWAY.
SHEPPARD. | AFLOAT AND ASHORE

MME. GUTHRIE, NO. 146 WEST 49TH st.—The voice, vocally and elocutionary Culture of the respiration.

THE TURF.

BARNUM'S HIPPODROME.
CONTINUATION OF
GRAND SEMI-WEEKLY TROTTING CARNIVAL.
TUESDAY NIGHT, JAN. 26.
DIRECTORS, J. D. WALTON AND DAN MACE.
One mile and repeat, under saddle, to rule.
PURSE, $225—First, $100; Second, $60; Third, $40; Fourth, $25.
EIGHT ENTRIES.
ALSO, SAME NIGHT, FOR PURSE OF $500,
ONE MILE AND REPEAT,
the well-known and justly-famous trotters,
DAN CASTELLO'S s. g. Bay Side, color red.
DAN MACE'S b. m. Clara G., color blue.
GRAND TROTTING MATCH WEDNESDAY MATINEE.

BOARD WANTED.

TWO YOUNG LADIES REQUIRE BOARD IN A strictly first-class private family; location from 32d to 48th st. Address, with full particulars and terms; no others answered; unexceptionable references given and required. Address BOARD, Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED—IN A RESPECTABLE PRI-vate family, in good neighborhood, for a gentleman, son, and daughter; no other boarders preferred; two or three rooms required. State locality and terms. Address S. M., Post Office Box No. 2,273.

BOARD WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN WANTS one large room, with board, in a strictly private family; location not above 12th st.; terms must be moderate. Address APPLICANT, Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

A FOREIGN GENTLEMAN, OF CLASSICAL education, desires to give instruction in the Latin, French, and Italian languages, against board and lodging. Answer to J. H. B., Box No. 258 UP-TOWN TIMES OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

BOARD WANTED.—A LADY OF CULTURE WILL act as companion for a home with a lady of means; unquestioned reference. Address M. L., UP-TOWN TIMES OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HOTELS.

TYLER HOUSE.—CORNER BROADWAY AND 12th st.; good rooms from $3 per week up.

INSTRUCTION.

SCHOOL OF VOCAL ART.

A School for the Education of Teachers and Artists will open on the 1st of January, 1875.

Principal, Mrs. E. SEILER, author of "Voice in Singing," and "Voice in Speaking."

Circulars giving full information, at music stores, or sent by mail upon application to ACTUARY, No. 903 Clinton st., Philadelphia.

A HIGHLY-EDUCATED FAMILY, RESID-ing in a pleasant villa, surrounded by a large garden, in the healthy and cheerful town of Arnstadt, Thuringia, Germany, is willing to take charge of two girls, aged from ten to twelve years, with a promise of a motherly care and attention to their proper education.

Two boys of a similar age can also be accommodated. Arnstadt possesses excellent schools, including a college. Particulars may be obtained by applying to FREDERICK PROBST & CO., 61 Broad st., New-York.

PACKARD'S BUSINESS COLLEGE.—NO 805 Broadway, corner 11th st.; individual instruction; students can enter at any time during the year with equal advantage. Call or send for circular.
S. S. PACKARD & CO.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTI-TUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal. Sixty-eighth semi-annual term opens Feb. 16, 1875. Facilities and location widely known.

A FAMILY HAVING CHILDREN TO EDU-cate can find a pleasant home and thorough instruction at Miss H. M. PARKHURST'S Home School, Newburg, N. Y.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE, NO. 108 WEST 59TH st.—Boarding and Day School; special preparation for college; new and splendid building.

MRS. JONSON AND MISS JONES' ENGLISH, French, and German boarding and day school for young ladies and children, 13 East 31st st., New-York.

$250 FOR TEN MONTHS.—INSTITUTE for young boys. E. HINDS, A. M., Hempstead, Long Island.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N.Y.— The Spring Session of nineteen weeks opens Feb. 17. Send for circular. GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S BOARDING AND DAY School for young ladies and children, reopened Oct. 1, at No. 7 East 42d st.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—FOR Young Ladies and Children. Combining home care and a thorough course of study. Miss M. W. METCALF.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, N. Y. O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D., Principal.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL, NO. 252 Madison av., 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.

CLAVERACK College and H. R. Inst., at Claverack, N.Y. 20 instructors. ALONZO FLACK Ph. D., Pres.

PEEKSKILL (N.Y.) MILITARY ACADEMY. —New building and gymnasium. $400 per annum.

TEACHERS.

A LADY WISHES AN ADDITIONAL EN-gagement to teach English, either in a school or family; can furnish best of references. Address H. G., care of A. D. F. Randolph, No. 770 Broadway.

GERMAN, 30c. A LESSON.—BY A YOUNG lady from North Germany; 75c. at pupil's residence; $2 for conversation. Address TEACHER, No. 222 West 40th st.

AUCTION SALES.

DEPARTMENT OF DOCKS, Nos. 346 AND 348 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, 15th January, 1875.

NOTICE.—WILLIAM KENNELLY, AUCTIONEER, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 27, 1875, the privilege of keeping for one year floats at the steps at foot of Third Avenue Bridge, Harlem River. For full information see the *City Record*. Copies for sale No. 2 City Hall.

JACOB A. WESTERVELT,
S. H. WALES,
WILLIAM BUDD,
Commissioners of Docks.

AUCTION NOTICE.—WILLIAM TOPPING & CO., Auctioneers, will sell at their auction-room, No. 132 Church st., on FRIDAY, Feb. 5, at 10:30 o'clock, the stock of Hosiery and Dry Goods belonging to the estate of Messrs. HELLER BROS.

By order of BERNARD MAGUIRE, Sheriff.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 25, 1875.

By JOHN H. DRAPER & Co., Auctioneers.

THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND Western Railroad Company will sell
25,000 TONS SCRANTON COAL
at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 27, at 12 o'clock noon, at No. 26 Exchange place.
SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

WATCHES, FRENCH CLOCKS, AND jewelry repaired by first-class workmen. GEORGE C. ALLEN, No. 1,190 Broadway, near 29th st.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE GREAT ROMAN HIPPODROME.

A WEEK OF TOURNAMENT AND TROTTING,
BUT ALL OF THE
BRILLIANT RACES
TO BE RETAINED.

THIS (MONDAY) NIGHT, Jan. 25,
OPENING OF THE
GRAND TOURNAMENT, GRAND TOURNAMENT,
GRAND TOURNAMENT, GRAND TOURNAMENT,
under the auspices of prominent Southern gentlemen, residents of this City.
KNIGHTS,
by volunteers, representing the several Southern States.
LORDS, LADIES, SQUIRES, PAGES,
by members of the Great Hippodrome Company.

The Tournament—so popular and fashionable in the South—will be produced upon a scale of magnificence vying in thrilling interest the chivalric contests of the Middle Ages. It will be given complete, IN ADDITION TO REGULAR PROGRAMME, on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY EVENINGS of this week.

GRAND TROTTING TUESDAY NIGHT. SEE ADV.

KELLOGG ENGLISH OPERA.
Mr. C. D. HESS.....Director.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
Commencing MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 25.
A BRIEF SEASON OF ENGLISH OPERA,
with the most complete lyric organization that has ever been found on the American stage. A galaxy of stars, a large well trained and fresh voiced chorus, and a carefully selected orchestra.
MONDAY, Jan. 25, will be presented Verdi's
IL TROVATORE,
Miss CLARA LOUISA KELLOGG as Leonora,
Miss BEAUMONT (her first appearance in New-York) as Azucena; Mr. CARLETON as Count di Luna;
Mr. HAMILTON as Ferando, and Mr. MAAS as Manrico.
TUESDAY, Jan. 26—MARITANA.
WEDNESDAY, Jan. 27—FAUST.
THURSDAY—BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
ERNANI.
FRIDAY, Jan. 29—First time in New-York, in English, of Ambroise Thomas' charming and successful Opera,
MIGNON.
GRAND KELLOGG MATINEE, SATURDAY,
THE BOHEMIAN GIRL.
Seats can now be secured at Academy of Music, Nos. 701 and 114 Broadway.
Reserved seats, $2; Admission, $1; Family Circle, 50 cents; Reserved seats, Family Circle, $1.
See circulars at music stores and Academy for full casts of the operas.

MACCABE. ROBINSON HALL, 16TH ST.
Every evening at 8. Matinee Saturday at 2.
Fourth month in New-York of the brilliant success of
FREDERIC MACCABE,
in his original mirthful and ventriloquial entertainment, BEGONE DULL CARE.
The popular and artistic success of Mr. Maccabe's present engagement is without parallel in New-York.
The audiences which have honored his matchless performances during the PAST THREE MONTHS are the GREATEST and MOST FASHIONABLE ever gathered to witness an entertainment.
The programme for the present week will be of
SURPASSING EXCELLENCE,
Including "The Wandering Minstrels,"
"Miss Mary May," "The Fascinating Fellow,"
"The English Railway Porter,"
"Terry O'Mulligan," and the dual deception of
"SIR ROWLAND THE RUFF-UN,"
In which Mr. MACCABE will PERSONATE TWO CHARACTERS AT ONCE, (MALE AND FEMALE.)
Ticket-office, Robinson Hall, open daily from 9 till 5.

PARK THEATRE. OPERA BOUFFE.
REVIVAL, FOR A FEW NIGHTS, OF LECOQ'S charming work, in three acts,
LA FILLE DE MME. ANGOT.
LA FILLE DE MME. ANGOT.
Clairette.....Mlle. BERTHE GIRARDIN
Mlle. Lange.....Mlle. MINELLY
Amaranthe.....Mlle. KID
Ange Pitou.....M. DE QUERCY
Larivaudiere.....M. VALAIRE
Trenitz.....M. GENOT
Pomponnet.....M. DAVALIS
Louchard.....M. VALTER
All the songs and scenes encored by
DELIGHTED AUDIENCES.
MATINEE SATURDAY, REDUCED PRICES.
In active preparation, the musical sensation of the day,
GIROFLE-GIROFLA.
DEBUT OF Mlle. CORALIE GEOFFROY.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. NO. 624 BROADWAY.
Mrs. JOHN F. POOLE.....Manager
Now ready the new burlesque,
THE SHOCKRAUN.
Every scene and appointment entirely new.
First appearance of Mr. JOHN HART.
Mr. ALEX. DAVIS, Premier Ventriloquist.
Mr. JAMES CLARKE, Irish Comedian.
New Stars and all the Old Favorites.
MATINEES, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.

THE CHARITY BALL
(TWENTIETH SEASON)
Will take place at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC, on THURSDAY EVENING, 4th February,
under the usual management.
The few tickets not in the hands of the Committee may be had at Delemonico's at $5 each.

THE CHARITY BALL.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, FEB. 4.
Gentlemen purchase for the above KID GLOVES, $1 to $2 50 per pair.
EVENING TIES, 25 cents to $1 50 each.
French embroidered SHIRTS, $4 to $20 each, at
PEREGO'S, NO. 85 NASSAU ST.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
NEW OPERA-HOUSE, BROADWAY AND 29TH ST.
Immense success of the society drama,
CLOTILDE; OR, THE BRUISED HEART.
First week of MY WIFE'S VISITORS.
MATINEE SATURDAY at 2. Seats secured.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, 23D ST.
EVERY EVENING at 8, SATURDAY MATINEE at 2.
The world famous BRYANT'S MINSTRELS,
Dave Reed, Nelse Seymour, Bob Hart, W. H. Brockway, Hogan, Emerson, DAN BRYANT, W. Henry Rice.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION, CORNER OF GRAND AND ELM STREETS,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 19, 1875.

PROPOSALS FOR PROVISIONS REQUIRED for the pupils and others of the Nautical School under the charge of the Board of Education.

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned, at this office, until the 9th day of February next, at 4 o'clock P. M., for supplying the said Nautical School with beef, pork, flour, potatoes, bread, &c., to be delivered on board the ship St. Mary's, now lying at the pier, foot of East 23d st., or at such other place in the Port of New-York as may be hereafter occupied by said ship, in such quantities, and at such times, as may be required and designated.

Two approved sureties for the faithful performance of the contract will be required from each contractor, and the committee reserve the right to reject any and all proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests.

The articles will be inspected by an officer of the school.

For details apply to the Superintendent of the School, on board the ship St. Mary's, foot of East 23d st., between the hours of 10 and 12 A. M.

DAVID WETMORE,
A. J. MATHEWSON,
JOSEPH SELIGMAN,
WM. DOWD,
J. D. VERMILYE,
Committee on Nautical School.
LAW. D. KIERNAN, Clerk.
JAN. 19, 1875.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR FURNISHING ENGLISH PORTLAND CEMENT.—Proposals for furnishing 5,000 barrels of fresh burnt English Portland Cement, will be received at the office of the Department of Docks, until 11 o'clock A. M. of MONDAY, Feb. 1, 1875.

For full information, see *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC PARKS.— BRONZE RAILING.—Sealed proposals for a bronze railing round Lincoln Monument in Union square will be received by the above Department, at No. 36 Union square, New-York, until 9:30 o'clock A. M., on Jan. 29, 1875.

For full particulars see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

HAY, STRAW, OATS, AND FEED.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Fire Department until 12 o'clock noon, Jan. 27, 1875, for Hay, Straw, Oats, and Feed.

For particulars see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

COAL AND PINE WOOD.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Fire Department until 10 o'clock A. M., Feb. 3, 1875, for 1,100 tons Coal and 100 cords Pine Wood.

For particulars see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

GROCERIES, DRY GOODS, LEATHER, SHOES AND FINDINGS, HARDWARE, PAINTS, OIL, &c.—Proposals Department of Public Charities and Correction until Jan. 26, 1875. See *City Record*.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PURE AIR
FOR ALL AND HOW TO GET IT.
MAINE'S PORTABLE WINDOW VENTILATOR
maintains within doors an atmosphere constantly pure without perceptible current. It can be placed in position in a moment without the least alteration of the window, and is SIMPLE, CHEAP, and PRACTICAL.

MAINE'S PORTABLE WINDOW VENTILATOR is used by hundreds of our best citizens in their homes and offices. Send for circular with testimonials.

H. C. TERRY & CO.,
No. 95 Duane st., New-York.

NOTICE.

Important to merchants and others requiring painting or kalsomining done—would do well by making arrangements with one that does the work. A considerable saving may be effected by so doing. Best of City references given. Address G. L., *Times* Office, Box No. 109.

LUXURIANT WHISKERS AND MUSTACHE produced in six weeks on the smoothest face by the use of Fauxe's Noted Formula. Will be forwarded on receipt of 50 cents. Address FAUXES, No. 112 Stuyvesant av., Brooklyn.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
PRIVATE CLASSES FOR DANCING,
No. 212 5th av., corner 26th st.
Open for the season. Morning and afternoon classes for ladies and children; evening classes for gentlemen. Send for a circular.

DE GARMO'S, NO. 82 5TH AV., CORNER OF 14th st.—Afternoon classes in
LE MENUET DE LA COUR.
GENTLEMEN Monday and Thursday evenings at 8.

AMUSEMENTS.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.
28th st. and Broadway. Every night at 8.
Proprietor and Manager.........Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY.
*** Hundreds were unable to obtain seats on Saturday evening! Secure places in advance.
WOMEN OF THE DAY!
A GREAT SUCCESS.

Miss FANNY DAVENPORT.
Miss SARA JEWETT.
Mrs. G. H. GILBERT.
Miss ANNIE GRAHAM.
Miss NELLIE MORTIMER.
Miss NINA VARIAN.
Miss JEAN BURNSIDE.
Mr. JAMES LEWIS.
Mr. W. DAVIDGE.
Mr. LOUIS JAMES.
Mr. GEORGE PARKES.
Mr. D. WHITING.
Mr. OWEN FAWCETT.
Mr. F. CHAPMAN.
REALISTIC SCENERY!
FASHIONABLE TOILETES!
RESPLENDENT BEAUTIES!
EVERY NIGHT AT 8.
MATINEE SATURDAY AT 1:30.
*** Seats may be secured ten days in advance.

The *Evening Post* says:
"We advise any of our fellow-beings who are suffering in mind, body, or estate, to go forthwith to the Fifth Avenue Theatre and enliven their melancholy by seeing Davidge in the comedy of 'Women of the Day.' His character of *Dr. Soggles* is quite as distinctive and clever as Mr. Raymond's *Col. Sellers*, and we wish that the play could be remodeled so as to make it equally conspicuous. But as it is, it is one of the most mirth-provoking characters which have ever figured on the New-York stage."

The *Graphic* says:
"There is no prospect of a change in the bill of the Fifth Avenue Theatre for some time to come, "Women of the Day" having hit the popular fancy, and resulted in a demand for seats which compels the opening of the box sheet about ten days in advance."

The *Herald* says:
"'Women of the Day' seems to have caught the popular fancy. The Fifth Avenue was filled last night, and the demand for seats extends into next week. The ladies especially are quite enthusiastic over the costumes. The matinee Saturday was the best of the season."

WOMEN OF THE DAY!!

GLOBE THEATRE.
728 BROADWAY 730
CHARLEY SHAY.....Manager
GRAND OPENING NIGHT
OF THE NEW MANAGEMENT.
MONDAY, JAN. 25, AND DURING THE WEEK.
A FIRST-CLASS VAUDEVILLE THEATRE.
LEGITIMATE FASHIONABLE FAMILY RESORT.
A STRICTLY REFINED ENTERTAINMENT.
CHARLEY SHAY'S
WORLD-RENOWNED MONSTER
QUINCUPLEXAL TROUPE.
A STAR COMPANY WITHOUT AN EQUAL,
Miss VIOLA MORRIS,
in truly wonderful illusion and mystery.
Miss ADELAIDE MILLER,
the dashing serio-comic vocalist.
SAM RICKEY AND MASTER BARNEY,
New-York's greatest favorite comedians.
GREAT ARNOLD BROTHERS,
William, Amos, and Frank, in their comicalities.
WONDERFUL ROGERS FAMILY,
Nat, Antonia, and Charley, in their classic groupings.
NATHANIEL BROTHERS,
John and Henry, the wonderful gymnasts.
Mr. WILLIAM CONRAD
and his School of Educated Dogs.
CHARLEY SHAY,
the best general performer in the world.
50 CELEBRATED STAR PERFORMERS 50
$10,000 HINDOO BOX MYSTERY.
ILLUMINATED CURRICULUM and CARNIVAL SCENE.
THE TWO ORPHANS.
BARNUM'S EDUCATED PET ELEPHANT.
A WORLD OF GENUINE WONDERS.
FAMILY MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.
Proprietor.....Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK.
Manager.....A. M. PALMER.
Begins at 8; over at 11.
THIRTY-SIXTH TO FORTY-THIRD TIME
of
Mr. Hart Jackson's adaptation of
THE TWO ORPHANS,
THE MOST BEAUTIFUL PLAY SEEN IN NEW-YORK FOR YEARS.

The success of this marvelous play is greater than that of any previous production here, and has never been equaled elsewhere.

The cast includes Charles R. Thorne, Jr., McKee Rankin, F. F. Mackay, Stuart Robson, John Parselle, W. J. Cogswell, H. W. Montgomery, T. E. Morris, W. H. Wilder, Lysander Thompson, W. S. Quigley, and others; Misses Fanny Morant, Kate Claxton, Kitty Blanchard, Maud Granger, Marie Wilkins, Ida Vernon, Roberta Norwood, Kate Holland, Cora Cassiday, and Hattie Thorpe.

THE SCENERY, BY MARSTON, IS THE MOST MAGNIFICENT EVER SET UPON ANY STAGE.

SATURDAY, JAN. 30, SEVENTH MATINEE of THE TWO ORPHANS.
Seats may be secured one month in advance.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager, Mr. LESTER WALLACK.
ELEVENTH WEEK
of the engagement of
Mr. DION BOUCICAULT.
EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE,
in a new and original Irish play, entitled
THE SHAUGHRAUN.
71ST TO 77TH PERFORMANCE.
Mr. H. J. MONTAGUE, Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. HARRY BECKETT, Mr. EDWARD ARNOTT, Mr. J. B. POLK, Mr. E. M. HOLLAND, Mr. LEONARD, Mr. EDWIN, Miss ADA DYAS, Miss JEFFREYS LEWIS, Mme. PONISI, Miss IONE BURKE, Mrs. SEFTON, and Miss BLAISDELL also in the cast.
Carriages may be ordered at 10:30.
Seats secured three weeks in advance.

LYCEUM THEATRE, 14TH ST. AND 6TH AV.
LAST WEEK IN NEW-YORK OF
Mrs. ROUSBY.........as.........LADY ELIZABETH

As Mrs. Rousby's engagement in New-York is limited to only TWO WEEKS more, and as requests are constantly made that this distinguished artiste be presented in Shakspearean character, Messrs. Grau and Chizzola respectfully announce for EVERY EVENING this week and SATURDAY MATINEE, the
LAST APPEARANCES IN NEW-YORK OF
Mrs. ROUSBY,
in her great original rôle of
THE LADY ELIZABETH
(As played by her 1,000 times in England,)
In Tom Taylor's Great Historical Play
'TWIXT AXE AND CROWN,
Supported by Mr. GEORGE CLARKE.
MONDAY, Feb. 1—First time this season in New-York, Shakespeare's AS YOU LIKE IT.
First appearance of Mrs. ROUSBY as ROSALIND.

BOWERY THEATRE.
MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 25, 1875,
engagement of S. C. FRANCE.
MARKED FOR LIFE. Also, LOST IN LONDON.

HUTCHINSON FAMILY CONCERTS—AT their parlors, No. 37 Union square, commencing this (Monday) evening, Jan. 25, and every evening except Saturday, during the week.

JEANIE JEWELL HOTCHKISS'
DRAMATIC RECITALS,
STEINWAY HALL.

MUSICAL.

M. M. MERRELL,
NO. 8 UNION SQUARE, (No. 165 4th av.)
A LARGE STOCK OF
PIANOS, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT,
To Rent or Sell Cheap.
SALES ON EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS.

A. BRAUTIGAM'S UPRIGHT AND SQUARE pianos are second to none. Prices moderate. Constantly on hand a large assortment of second-hand pianos from best makers. Pianos to rent. Warerooms, No. 701 Broadway.

CARD.—PRIVATE MUSIC LESSONS, NO. 24 WEST 14th st., opposite Van Buren's Gardens. Piano, organ, violin, flute, guitar, singing. Circulars mailed. Address MUSICAL UNIVERSITY.

ORGANS.

Mason & Hamlin Cabinet Organs,
Unapproached in capacity and elegance. WINNERS of **three highest Medals and Diploma of Honor at VIENNA 1873, Paris 1867**; and at *Industrial Exhibitions in America always*. NEW STYLES, *with most important improvement ever made*. **Piano-Harp Cabinet Organs ($200),** a NEW and EXQUISITE COMBINATION of these instruments. NEW COMBINATION and SOLO STOPS. **Etagere Organs ($175),** very rich. New Terms of Easy Payments. RENT PAID THREE YEARS BUYS AN ORGAN. Catalogues free. **Warerooms, No. 25 Union square.**

LECTURES.

THE HARLEM LIBRARY
AND READING-ROOM.
6,000 VOLUMES AND ALL PERIODICALS
No. 2,238 3d av., near 122d st.
TERMS:
$3 00 FOR ONE YEAR.
2 00 FOR SIX MONTHS.
1 25 FOR THREE MONTHS.
Open from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THIS CERTIFIES THAT the undersigned have this day entered into copartnership, to date from Jan. 1, 1875, to Jan. 1, 1877, under the name of CAMERON IRON WORKS.
M. CAMERON,
Dated NEW-YORK, Jan. 19, 1875. NELSON STELLE.

P. S.—All outstanding liabilities of the CAMERON IRON AND ZINC WORKS will be settled by
M. CAMERON.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of BROWN & POWERS, was dissolved on the 14th instant by mutual consent, and JOSEPH D. POWERS is hereby alone authorized to settle up the business of said firm and to sign in liquidation.
MORTIMER BROWN,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 21, 1875. JOSEPH D. POWERS.

ALEXANDER HARGRAVES BROWN, OF Richmond Hill, near Liverpool, and JOHN EDGAR JOHNSON, of New-York, have this day been admitted partners in our houses in this country and England.
BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1875.

MR. R. V. R. SCHUYLER BECOMES A partner in our firm from this date.
SCHUYLER, HARTLEY & GRAHAM.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1875.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES OF marble and marbleized mantels, all kinds of floor tiling, monuments, head-stones, slabs for plumbers and cabinet-makers, now offered at S. KLABER & CO.'S Steam Marble Works, Nos. 217 to 223 West 51st st., near Broadway.

TRIAL SKETCHES.

PEN-AND-INK PICTURES IN THE COURT-ROOM.

PROBABLE DURATION OF THE PROCEEDINGS—THE OPPOSING COUNSEL AND THE JUDGE—THE PLYMOUTH-CHURCH USHER—THE MORBID MINISTER—THE BOGUS REPORTER—THE POT-HOUSE POLITICIAN.

When Judge Neilson, before the adjournment of court on Friday, directed Gen. Tracy to close the inordinately long examination of Frank D. Moulton, if possible, on that evening, the attention of the audience was naturally attracted to the inquiry as to how long the trial of the Tilton-Beecher suit would last. From the counsel engaged in the conduct of the cause a TIMES reporter on Saturday obtained some information regarding the matter. Ex-Judge Samuel D. Morris, on being asked about the matter, said it was impossible for him to form any idea, as he had no knowledge of the extent to which the witnesses he would place on the stand would be cross-examined by the defendant's counsel, or the nature and importance of the evidence to be submitted on the part of the defense. He did not doubt that the evidence for the plaintiff would be very extended in its nature, but he could not consistently make public any information regarding its character. From other sources it was learned, however, that in all probability Frank B. Carpenter, the artist, will be the next witness examined for the plaintiff. His testimony, it is stated, will be of a startling character, and will especially bear on alleged confessions of criminality made to him by Mr. Beecher. The intention of the prosecution, it is claimed, is to reserve the evidence of Tilton for the last.

Mr. Shearman, of counsel for Mr. Beecher, said that, as far as he could form any idea, the case for the plaintiff would probably occupy six weeks, and the case for the defense would, in all probability, consume four weeks, making about ten weeks in all. Another of Mr. Beecher's counsel said that as far as the opinion of Mr. Beecher's counsel regarding the case was concerned, they believed that the backbone of the plaintiff's case had been broken by the cross-examination of Moulton, and it was not probable that Gen. Tracy would take the stand to contradict the testimony of Moulton, as they considered it would be unnecessary and merely a waste of the time of the court. Mr. Beecher will be the first witness examined for the defense.

The counsel who conduct this most important suit form interesting groups in the court-room, and naturally attract much attention. Ex-Judge Morris, who prepared Tilton's case, sits at a table covered with papers, and continually chews tobacco. He is pugnacious and persistent. He does not wait for Mr. Evarts to finish a proposition, but jumps up and objects, regardless of the wrath of his opponent. Mr. Beach, the senior counsel for Tilton, has a very stern face and an effective style of speaking. His voice is sympathetic and his manner superb. Every word is dwelt on and brought out with the best effect. His face is cold and uninviting, and his eyes are a clear blue-gray in color. He is angered easily by interruptions, and, once aroused, is not subdued either by the court or opposing counsel. He sits calmly at a table taking notes continually and cracking jokes with Mr. Evarts. Ex-Judge Fullerton, the cross-examiner on the Tilton side, up to the present, has performed the fighting part of the case. His power of sarcasm is something wonderful, and he is regarded as a cross-examiner of great ability. His attitude is easy, and his voice has great sweetness and power. When speaking he leans slightly forward, and poises his eye-glasses in his right hand, exactly opposite the second stud in his shirt front. Every change in his voice is marked by a corresponding change in the position of the eye-glass. When he fans a witness into a state of fancied security, the eye-glass gently undulates to and fro; when he adroitly carries the victim into a wrong admission by saying, "And you really tell me, Mr. ——," the eye-glass remains still waiting for the answer, and when he annihilates the witness by a crushing question, the eye-glass becomes a lance, with which he makes a vicious thrust at the person occupying the witness stand. Mr. Fullerton will cross-examine Mr. Beecher, and is now engaged framing the course and character of the questions he will ask. Gen. Pryor, the remaining counsel on Tilton's side, has the appearance inseparable from a Southern man. His face is a peculiar one. His eyes are piercing, and he wears his hair long. He has a splendid record, both as soldier and lawyer, and is a man of most scholarly attainments. His temper is never ruffled by any outward occurrence, and he always is the same courteous gentleman. From his knowledge of legal authorities and technicalities, he is the advising counsel for the plaintiff.

The defense is strongly represented by counsel. Hon. William M. Evarts, of course, holds the foremost rank. His reputation is world-wide and justly so. His style of speaking is more argumentative than eloquent. But his choice of words is superb, and his felicity of expression wonderful. Every sentence is a model of composition, every word pregnant with power. His style, epigrammatic and clear, produces a great effect upon both court and jury. Occasionally he warms up to his work, and, forgetting the formal phrases of the law, launches out into a bold strain of defiance or invective, which delights all his hearers. So, on Friday, when he described the ruin wrought on Tilton by his alliance with the Woodhull free-love doctrines, he completely carried the audience away. He will make the closing address to the jury on behalf of Mr. Beecher.

Gen. B. F. Tracy, who cross-examined Moulton, has the form and bearing of a soldier. Of manly and imposing presence, he never loses his dignity. He speaks calmly and forcibly, and his voice is a powerful one. He has not, however, the fine elocution of Fullerton or the more finished style of Evarts and Beach.

Mr. Thomas G. Shearman, formerly lawyer for the Erie corporation and now Mr. Beecher's attorney, is a short, fussy little gentleman. His features are Hebraic in type, and his complexion very dark. He is an extraordinary worker. He has prepared Mr. Beecher's case, as Judge Morris did that of Tilton, and so thoroughly familiar has he become with it, that he can repeat all the documents, letters, &c., by heart.

Mr. Patrick Keady attends to the outside work of the case on behalf of Mr. Beecher. He analyzed the jury panel, and has been incessantly employed investigating facts connected with the case. It is understood that most important evidence, contradicting portions of Moulton's testimony, has been obtained through his exertions. Mr. Keady is Irish and a hard worker.

Mr. Austin Abbott is the well-known legal writer on authorities, and has been retained on Mr. Beecher's side specially on that account.

Judge Neilson, who presides on the bench and adjudicates on the arguments of counsel, has a very great reputation. The counsel on both sides were deceived by his manner. He has a habit of carelessly handling his gavel while the trial is going on, and he carefully guards and has constantly under his observation the bell-crowned silk hat with the unusually wide brim, which he wears out of court. This habit might lead strangers to the impression that he was not listening. Counsel presumed on this assumption several times, and were promptly and charmingly snubbed by the Judge, who speedily convinced them he had heard more of the evidence than they did. Judge Neilson is a man of decided ability and positive convictions. His rulings once given cannot be changed by argument, and though courteous in the extreme to counsel, he is firm in rebuking any effort on their part to evade the regular rules of legal practice.

The Usher of Plymouth Church is invariably the first man who enters the court-room. He is tall and middle-aged, and his clothes, which are black in color, seem to have been thrown at him and fastened on his person. He formerly wore a tea-rose in his button-hole, but during the past few days he has attempted to imitate Judge Fullerton's inimitable style of holding his eye-glass. It is a very weak imitation, however, and the eye-glass continually seems as if about to fall from his fingers from very shame at the ungraceful manner in which it is used. On the entrance of Mrs. Tilton and Mrs. Field, the Quaker lady, the usher becomes active. He escorts them to their seats with the air of a courtier dancing a minuet, and then informs every one near by that poor Mrs. Tilton "looks so wearied." When Mr. and Mrs. Beecher come into court the usher greets them with respectful solicitude. He assists the Pastor of Plymouth in taking off his overcoat, and then throws his eyes up to the ceiling and assumes a beatific expression of content. His day's duties performed, he listens to Moulton's evidence with an aspect of dejected resignation, sad to witness.

The Morbid Minister is cordially greeted by the Plymouth usher, and given one of the sacred settees near the chair of the defendant. His face is austere in expression, his demeanor bland and conciliatory. He regards the newspaper reporters with outward aversion, and yet asks the usher if his name will be published in the papers. On the entrance of the defendant he shakes hands with him in a solemn manner, hopes he is well, and then lapses into the perusal of a copy of the *Christian Union*, which he carries in his coat-pocket. Having finished reading this, he glares at the witness Moulton, and draws nearer the defendant, as if to form a bulwark of religion around him. He produces a note-book, and makes minutes for a sermon on "Crosses of Life," to be preached after the close of the trial. When the adjournment is declared he goes away, saying he will not come again; but he is on hand early the next morning.

The Bogus Reporter is abhorred by every one. He is middle aged and gray haired. His complexion is bad, and he presents the mildewy appearance of a man taken out of a closet for the first time in twenty years. To the lawyers he says he is a reporter; to the reporters he says he is a lawyer. He pretends to take notes, and mysteriously scrawls illusive characters on scraps of paper, in the fond belief that somebody may imagine he is writing short-hand. He appears in different phases. In some instances he is a correspondent for the Wamsutta *Clarion*, or the Newberry *Intelligencer*. Whatever he may be, the only definite knowledge possessed regarding him is that he is a fraud of the first water. Daily ejected by the court officers, he sneaks in by some means or another, and his conduct can only be accounted for on the charitable supposition that he is a harmless lunatic.

The distinct type of the gallery is the Pot-house Politician. He is portly in figure and red in face. He wears a flannel shirt and two large silver rings on his coarse hands. He generally has a companion characteristic of himself, and the only appendage legitimately connected with him which is missed is a brindle bulldog. He is prejudiced, and has his favorites among the counsel. He thinks Gen. Pryor "a curious duck;" he says that Judge Fullerton is "fine as silk;" when Mr. Evarts offers an argument he remarks that what the counsel "can't catch he has to let run," and when Mr. Beecher consults with counsel he informs his friend that "the old man is giving them the office," and when any neat reply is made by Judge Fullerton he exultantly announces that "here's where the fine work comes in." The last question asked and answered, the petty politician buttons up his coat and betakes himself to the saloon at the corner of Myrtle avenue and Fulton street.

All these types of character can readily be discerned in the court-room every day.

A TALKATIVE JUROR.

IN HASTE TO BE SHAVED—DID HE HOAX THE BARBER?

A report gained currency in Brooklyn last week that one of the jurors in the Tilton-Beecher trial had stated while being shaved in the barber-shop of George Jacob, No. 21 Fulton street, Brooklyn, that he had spent the preceding night carousing in the company of one of the counsel engaged in the case. Mr. Jacob, on being questioned yesterday, made the following statement in reference to the report:

On Monday morning last, about 10:30 o'clock, a strange gentleman, about twenty-five years old, slim-built, about 5 feet 10 inches high, fair complexion and hair, light mustache, well-dressed, in a dark suit, with a dark-blue shaggy overcoat, came into my shop. He appeared to be in a great hurry, and was apparently somewhat under the influence of liquor. He said, "I am on the jury in the Beecher case, and must be in the court-room by 11 o'clock. Can you shave me and cut my hair so that I can be on time?" I said "Yes," and he took his seat, and my assistant shaved him and cut his hair short. He was quite talkative, and said before he left that he had been out drinking with one of the counsel in the case, and had spent the night with him. This matter was talked about in the shop, and I suppose got abroad. Yesterday Judge Morris and a friend came to my shop and got shaved. The friend asked me about the matter, and I told him exactly what had occurred. Judge Morris said nothing at all about it to me nor I to him. Shortly after Judge Morris and his friend left I saw the man who had been shaved and had his hair cut on Monday passing my shop accompanied by and in conversation with one of my customers, who afterward came in to be shaved. I told him what had occurred on Monday, and asked him if he knew anything about the truth of the statement. He laughed, and said that I had been the victim of a practical joke; that his friend had been on a jury, but not the Beecher jury; he being a juror in a suit against a railroad company to recover damages for alleged negligence, resulting in one of the cars of the company running over a child. This is all I know about the matter. A reporter, who heard something about the occurrence, published a report that Judge Morris had held a long interview with me yesterday, that several prominent men of Plymouth Church were seen to glide in and out of my shop yesterday, and that the subject would probably be brought to the attention of the court. Judge Morris has said nothing to me, nor have I spoken to him about the matter; nor has any member of Plymouth Church, so far as I know, been to my shop or spoken to me on the subject. If the subject comes up in court and I am subpœnaed, I will appear and make the same statement I have just made, and identify the man, if he is on the jury, for I could pick him out of ten thousand.

Gen. Roger A. Pryor, one of Mr. Tilton's counsel, in response to inquiries about the reports, stated last evening that he regarded the whole matter as an idle story, worthy of no credit or serious thought.

HENRY WARD BEECHER.

A STATEMENT OF HIS VIEWS ON DOCTRINAL THEOLOGY.

A paper printed in Richmond, Ind., publishes a letter from Henry Ward Beecher lately received by Rev. I. Hughes, of that city, in which the Pastor of Plymouth Church gives his views on certain doctrinal points at considerable length. Among other things he says:

I believe that all men are born into imperfection, and that as soon as intelligent action begins they fall into sin, and that no man ever kept the law of God with all his heart and mind, nor even with any single faculty. I believe that all men need a moral revolution, a change of heart, and that such change, while it involves man's own will, is also, and effectually, the result of God's spirit. I believe that the Holy Spirit blesses parental example and teaching, in some cases, so that children are brought by the Divine Spirit into the Christ life at a very early period, and even without any conscious change—but, early or late, the human soul does not rise into a spiritual character without the quickening and nourishing influence of God's Spirit. But I believe and teach incessantly that conversion is only change, but not character, and that Christian graces, experience, habits, knowledge, are the result of education in the Divine life; that upon entering upon a Christian course every one becomes a scholar of Christ, and, like scholars of human knowledge, learn by the normal use of their faculties; that daily household duties, business cares and duties, social relations, and the whole flow of secular life is the school in which God drills men as really as in the closet or in the church; that the whole of life is, in the hands of the Divine Spirit, a means of grace. I differ with my brethren of the Evangelical Churches in some details, but more yet in the philosophy by which the facts of religion are to be explained; but I am at hearty agreement with them in the Divinity of Christ, the Trinity, the Sinfulness of Man, the Universal Need of a Change of Heart, of the Holy Spirit as the Efficient Agent in Conversion. I am writing amid the excitements and occupations of the trial which is now going on, and cannot take time for more than this hasty statement.

TRIAL OF DR. RICARDO.

The trial of Dr. Ricardo, for assault with intent to kill the boy Walter Schaeffer, was resumed in the Passaic County Court, at Paterson, N. J., last Saturday. The examination of Mrs. Orpha Schaeffer, the mother of the boy, which was commenced on Friday, was continued. The witness stated that she had become apprehensive that her son's side was becoming mortified, and had asked Dr. Ricardo's opinion, but had subsequently ascertained that such was not the case. Dr. Ricardo had evinced an unusual interest in the disposition of the body in the event of the death of the patient, and had evidently accepted it as certain, as he had suggested to Mr. Roberts on Saturday, that the latter had better procure a supply of ice in which to pack the body, as it could not readily be obtained on Sunday. The Doctor was at that time administering doses of morphine at intervals of about three hours, and fever medicines, either pulsatilla or aconite, at the expiration of every hour. At an early hour on the Saturday morning in question, Dr. Ricardo had called and handed to witness a number of morphine powders, which he directed the witness to administer to the patient every fifteen minutes. Upon the witness interposing an objection, he had prolonged the intervals to half an hour's duration, at the same time adding that he thought fifteen minutes would be better. The witness identified a number of powders produced as those she had received from the Doctor from time to time. She had also thrown a number out of the window.

No new facts were elicited at her cross-examination, and the court adjourned until this morning.

WHAT BECAME OF THE WINE?

During the month of May, 1874, Abraham Sternfels shipped twenty casks of California hock wine from San Francisco to this port by the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company, on which he paid freight at the rate of twelve and one-half cents, gold, before shipment. Upon its arrival it was found that two of the casks, containing in the aggregate 130 gallons at shipment, were nearly empty. Mr. Sternfels at once employed a cooper to make an examination of the casks, as he suspected that the wine had been abstracted by boring a hole under one of the hoops, and then closing the orifice. The cooper was refused permission to inspect them, and thereupon Mr. Sternfels brought suit against the company in the First District Court, before Judge Quinn, assessing his damages at $125, the appraised value of the wine in this City. Upon the evidence submitted a decision was rendered, placing the responsibility for the loss of the wine upon the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company, and entitling the plaintiff to recover its value from the company.

NEW CATTLE YARDS.

TEN ACRES OCCUPIED BY THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—A FULL DESCRIPTION OF THE YARDS—SIX ACRES TO BE ADDED IN THE SPRING.

The new cattle yards of the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad, although they will not be opened to-day, as announced last week, are very nearly completed. Nothing more than the furnishing of the interior of the hotel and offices, the placing of a score or so of troughs, the hingeing of a few gates, and the removal of sundry cart-loads of snow and rubbish, are now required to be done. They at present extend from Sixtieth to Sixty-third street in one direction and from Eleventh avenue to the North River in the other. This gives a length along the river of about seven hundred feet, and along the streets a width of about six hundred feet—a total area of about ten acres. During the Spring it is proposed to extend them to Sixty-fifth street, thus adding a space equal to nearly two-thirds of that now occupied, and making them cover in the neighborhood of sixteen acres of ground—about four times the size of Madison square. The yards are partitioned by extra thick double plank, of which about one hundred and fifty thousand feet have been used so far. The paving has been done in a most thorough manner with Belgian blocks; sewers and drains are provided for, as well as water and gas, so that this City for beasts will compare very advantageously, from a sanitary standpoint, with the larger City of which it forms a part.

The yards are intersected from east to west by two passage-ways or streets, thus dividing them into three sections—the first extending from Sixtieth to Sixty-first street, the second from Sixty-first to Sixty-second street, and the third from Sixty-second to Sixty-third. The first of these is again divided by streets running from south to north into five parts, and the second and third into three parts each. Each of these streets is twenty-five feet wide, and each yard has a gate opening on one or the other of them. Altogether they are about two-thirds of a mile in length, and take up a little over two acres of ground.

The yards are of various sizes and classes. There are yards into which the cattle will be discharged direct from the trains, yards in which they will be kept until sold, yards into which they will be assorted by the buyer, and yards where the buyer may keep them till he is ready to hand them over to the butcher. The first are situated along the river front. They are twenty-five in number, and about 35 feet wide by 50 feet long. Between them and the river runs the track that will be used by the cattle trains, so that the cattle can be let out of the cars directly into the yards. Each of these yards will comfortably hold about twenty head of cattle, and as they will always be cleared before the arrival of another train, five hundred animals can be received at one time.

From the receiving yards the animals will go to the main yards, of which there are forty, each measuring 40 feet in width and 70 feet in depth. Attached to each of these there is a smaller yard, 30 feet by 40. Within the larger the stocks of the various dealers will be kept, and into the smaller those purchasing from them will drive such animals as they may select. For this purpose a gate connects the two, while each has a separate entrance from one of the streets. These yards cover the greater part of the ground devoted to cattle exclusively. They can accommodate from 1,500 to 2,000 head.

Besides these, and skirting Eleventh avenue, there are twenty-five yards, differing somewhat in size, but ranging from two thousand to four thousand square feet in area. These will be mainly used for keeping cattle sold and awaiting an opportunity to be removed to the slaughter-houses. Each of the larger yards is furnished with three water and three feed troughs of the most solid construction, each about twelve feet in length and proportionate breadth. The smaller yards contain one or two of each. The water troughs are all lined with lead, and the water pipes are so arranged that the water can be shut off or let on at any point.

The hotel and offices are situated about two hundred feet from First avenue, and about as far from Sixtieth street, in a handsome three-story brick building, surmounted by a Mansard roof. It has a frontage looking toward the south of 75 feet and a depth of 25, besides a piazza about 12 feet wide running around the entire structure. It contains the various offices necessary for the proper transaction of the business of the yard, a kitchen, dining-room, &c., together with about twelve lodging rooms. The hotel at the old yards of the company is very much larger than this, but the explanation is that the trade in cattle, as in everything else, has gradually become concentrated in the hands of a few large dealers, and the hotel accommodations required a few years ago are entirely unnecessary to-day, and the company believes that the accommodations provided are amply sufficient.

Behind the hotel and office building a shed for horses and carriages has been erected, and to the west of it is a huge platform scale 42 feet long and 12 feet wide. Here a dozen heavy bullocks can be weighed at once and in less than a minute's time. The scale is covered with a wooden building, gable-roofed. At the Sixtieth street end of the "street" dividing the scale from the hotel is the telegraph office, a small, neat wooden structure.

Altogether the yards, if not as large as those of Chicago, for instance, are nevertheless as complete and thorough in their appointments as any in the country. At present they can comfortably accommodate three thousand head of cattle, and, when the extension to the north is made, five thousand will be able to find room in them.

THE ALLEGED KIDNAPPING CASE ON BROADWAY.

It is stated that Señor Hippolite de Uriarte, the Spanish Consul General at this port, was fully cognizant of the recent kidnapping of Fernando Garcia, on Broadway, and that he sanctioned the course pursued toward the former. It is said that the Consul, being a representative of the Spanish Government, was the sole person notified by Mr. Schaus of the discovery of the lost Murillo, and that Señor Uriarte was closeted at the National Hotel with the private detective, Henry W. Davies, who made the arrest, subsequent to the apprehension of Garcia. Davies is said to have registered under the assumed name of Henry Loval on the steamship City of Vera Cruz, which sailed for Havana on the 10th inst., and—as alleged by Garcia's companion, Anthony Somariba—pocketed the sum of money paid to Garcia for the picture by Mr. Schaus. Somariba also states that if Davies had any warrant for the arrest of Garcia and detention of himself, he was not acquainted with the fact. Mr. Schaus, the picture dealer, claims to have paid the sum of $250, for the picture merely for the sense of gratification afforded by its restoration to the owners, the monks of the cathedral at Seville, and that he had no intention of accepting the reward of ten thousand dollars offered by them for its recovery. He was under the impression that Garcia was acting as an agent for some other party, as his appearance was that of a dealer in works of antiquity, bric-a-brac, &c. Anthony Sowariba is said to be in humble circumstances, and unable to sustain the necessary expenses contingent upon the prosecution of the officers who caused his arrest, consequently it is probable that the mystery enshrouding the transaction will not be fathomed until the arrival of Davis and his prisoner in Spain, and the publication of subsequent proceedings in the Spanish papers.

SUICIDE BETTER THAN STARVATION.

A sad case of suicide occurred on the 14th inst. under the following circumstances: Several weeks ago, a gentleman by the name of William E. Lamson, who resided with his wife at No. 120 East Twenty-third street, was discharged from a position he held in the Department of Charities and Correction. Being without employment he got into debt, and disparing of ever regaining his position resolved to commit suicide. On the evening of the day mentioned he went to the Erie Railroad office and there wrote the following note to his wife:

MY DEAR WIFE: This is awful, but I can't endure this thing any longer. To-night my body will rest in the North River. WILL.

He then went to the foot of Twenty-third street and embarked on the ferry-boat Jay Gould, where he shot himself through the head with a pistol. When the body was found by those who were attracted to the spot by the explosion, the limbs were hanging over the edge of the boat, showing conclusively that it was his intention to have his body fall into the river. Mr. Samson was fifty-six years of age.

THE MANHATTAN EYE AND EAR HOSPITAL.

The annual meeting of the Board of Directors of the Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital was held on the 19th inst., and the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, J. S. Kennedy; Vice President, David S. Eggleston; Treasurer, Charles Lanier; Secretary, C. R. Agnew; Directors, William Butler Duncan, S. M. Blake, William Walter Phelps, Walter Edwards, Jr., James A. Roosevelt, A. G. Agnew, George W. Lamson, C. N. Fearing, O. D. Pomeroy, D. B. St. John Roosa, George T. Strong, William B. Crosby, Oliver Harriman, Anson G. P. Dodge, William E. Bliss, Albert J. Milbank, Abram S. Hewitt, J. H. Mortimer, C. I. Pardee, Andrew H. Smith, Beverly Robinson. Since the establishment of this institution, in 1869, patients to the number of 11,552 have received gratuitous treatment in its wards and dispensary. Contributions will be gratefully received, and may be sent to the care of any of the officers at their places of business.

BROOKLYN PARKS AND BOULEVARDS.

WHAT CHANGES ARE PROBABLE—PRESIDENT STRANAHAN AND SUPERINTENDENT CULVER ON THE SUBJECT.

Now that the preliminaries to legislative enactment are looked for daily by the property-owners of Brooklyn, the following questions are seriously asked: What will be the result of the effort to settle the Prospect Park Commission imbroglio on the basis of Mayor Hunter's desires? Will the names sent to the Board of Aldermen be confirmed before additional and conclusive legislative action can be had? Will there be, as is now threatened, two commissions in control of the parks and boulevards? And will the trouble be so settled at last that the gentlemen who have planned and supervised the progress of the park and boulevard improvements shall remain in power to complete their work?

In view of these very important inquiries, information has been sought from Hon. J. S. T. Stranahan, still chief of the Park Commission, and of Chief Engineer and Superintendent Culver as to the present conditions and requirements of the parks and boulevards, and what effect the change proposed by Mayor Hunter would be likely to have on the interests involved in the troublesome misunderstanding. These gentlemen, in reply to inquiries, made substantially the following statement:

We have had more than sufficient evidence in relation to the proposed important change to know that there is really no disposition among those who have legitimate interests involved in the question to take from the hands of the present Commissioners the control of the work required in the care of either the parks or the boulevards. It is clear to the people generally that the desire for change comes, in the main, from Mayor Hunter, and despite the fact that the new nominations, made in accordance with the requirements of the changes in the city charter, are of men of strong and excellent character, it has been deemed best by a Democratic Board of Aldermen to lay the nominations on the table for the present. There is also another very serious difficulty in the way of the full accomplishment of Mayor Hunter's desire. An important feature of the amended law in relation to the control of the parks and boulevards leaves the control of the boulevards with the present Commissioners, unaffected by any changes which may be made in the men who shall have control of the parks. This would seem to have been caused by an oversight on the part of those who drew the amendments to the law which were passed last year. In view of these important facts, it is obviously desirable that either the present Commissioners should hold over, or that application should be made to the Legislature to modify the incongruities of the law as it is. It seems unreasonable to many that the commission that served the city faithfully in this relation for ten years, without compensation, should give way to a salaried commission at a time when the operations on the parks are restricted by law within the limits of a very niggardly maintenance fund. The amount of money provided for the purpose is only $120,000 for the maintenance of fully 600 acres of parks, against an appropriation of $500,000 for the care of between 800 and 900 acres of parks in the City of New-York, of which 160 acres are in use for reservoirs which are no expense to the fund for parks. As it is, however, no work can be done beyond the ordinary care of the parks as they stand at present until further appropriations shall have been made for the further work contemplated in the park designs. This work, too, includes several important features in the further development of Prospect Park. Notably among them are the erection of an observatory on Lookout Hill which will control the finest sectional view in this neighborhood. Then there is the large bridge to carry the "drive" over an arm of the lake with a seventy-feet span in place of the present temporary wooden structure. It is also designed to erect a building in a southerly position on Lookout Hill facing the lake as a grand hotel. And, in addition to these internal improvements, there yet remains the inclosing work of the park; and the entrances, the character of which has not yet been determined. Then there is the additional Ocean Parkway. The Commissioners completed the outline construction of this last year. That is a roadway 210 feet wide, extending from the corner entrance of the park, southerly toward Coney Island, three and one-half miles in length. The roadway is constructed of gravel, and has scarcely any variation from a level grade. It is planted with six rows of trees, and is, really, an adjunct to the park, as well as a very desirable addition to the pleasure-drives. To enhance the attractiveness of the locality in this regard, the extension of this roadway to the ocean beach is contemplated, terminating it with an ocean promenade drive, half a mile in length, along the shore.

Touching the present Winter uses of the park, these officials said that the drives are in good condition, and whenever there is sufficient snow for sleighing are much frequented. The park lake is also a favorite resort for those who enjoy Winter sports. The lake is sixty acres in extent, or three times the size of the lake in Central Park, and it is at present covered with ice, which has been opened to skaters since New Year's Day. Besides skating, curling, and various other ice games, iceboating has now become popular.

VIOLATION OF THE EXCISE LAW.

RETREAT OF A PROMINENT LIQUOR-DEALER—SATISFACTION OF THE COMMISSIONERS—BUSINESS OF THE EXCISE OFFICE.

On Friday last the Grand Jury indicted Martin Nachtman, ex-Commissioner of Excise; Paul Falk, proprietor of the concert hall "Tivoli," and Arthur Herzberg, President of the Liquor-dealers' Protective Association, on charges of violating the excise statute by selling without licenses. Falk (against whom two indictments were returned) and Nachtman were given until Monday to procure bail, and a warrant was issued for the arrest of Herzberg. Saturday morning the brother of the latter appeared at the office of the Excise Board, and considerably surprised the Commissioners and the attachés by making a formal application for a third-class license for Herzberg's wholesale and retail store at No. 6 Rivington street, at the same time depositing one hundred dollars, the amount of the fee demanded from dealers of the third grade. The board received the application, and informed the applicant that it would have to go through the usual investigation before a license would be granted, but that in the meanwhile the receipt for the deposit would be sufficient protection from arrest. The Commissioners became jubilant over what they have reason to regard as conclusive evidence of the complete subjugation of the law-defying liquor-dealers, and the same surprise and satisfaction was manifested at the District Attorney's office, when the fact was imparted to the officials there by the TIMES reporter. Herzberg, from the fact of his having been one of the chief instigators of the opposition to the board, and of his holding the office of President of the Liquor-dealers' Protective Association, the membership of which is composed entirely of the malcontents, was looked upon as the last man to flinch. Certainly his abandonment of the dealer Schwab, after the latter was convicted, but let out on bail pending an appeal, was regarded by some members of the association as an undoubted sign of weakening, but they did not anticipate that he would altogether cease his warfare against the department. Lately he has been engaged, in connection with Mark Lanagan and others, in endeavoring to run through the Legislature at Albany a bill which is a sort of compromise of their differences with the present excise law. The chief end aimed at by the passage of this bill, as has been already stated in THE TIMES, is the abrogation of the present license fees, and the charging of $30 to all grades of the trade.

Business at the office of the Excise Department during the past week was quite brisk. The following is a statement of the transactions: Monday, twenty-eight applications, amount, $1,500; Tuesday, thirty-one applications, amount $1,810; Wednesday, fifteen applications, amount, $950; Thursday, nineteen applications, amount, $830; Friday, seven applications, amount, $270; Saturday, seven applications, amount $380; total number of applications, 107; total amount, $5,710.

RECOVERY OF A STOLEN HORSE AND WAGON.

James E. Pray and Levi Walling, who reside on Eighth avenue, between One Hundred and Twenty-fifth and One Hundred and Twenty-sixth streets, were arrested yesterday afternoon by Officer Moran, of the Second Precinct, Long Island City, on a warrant issued by Justice Otterbourg, charged with stealing a horse and wagon from Mr. William Bensell, of No 52 Morton street, on the 5th inst. It appears that Mr. Bensell left his horse and wagon in front of the Pacific Bank, on Broadway, and they were stolen while he was transacting business inside. It was ascertained that the property was taken to Brooklyn by the prisoners, and left at a stable kept by Patrick Gleason, at Long Island City. Yesterday they attempted to remove the horse, when they were arrested and brought to this City, where they were locked up at Police Head-quarters.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Bradley Barlow, of Vermont, is at the Gilsey House.

Vice President Henry Wilson is at the Grand Central Hotel.

Ex-Gov. A. G. Curtin, of Pennsylvania; James T. Fields, of Boston; Col. E. C. Boudinot, of the Indian Territory, and Assemblyman James Mackin, of Fishkill, N. Y., are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The German Liederkranz masquerade ball will take place at the Academy of Music on Thursday, Feb. 11.

The funeral of Mr. Lewis C. Austin, late a member of the firm of Austin, Thorp & Co., took place yesterday from the Church of the Incarnation.

The Committee on Contested Seats will meet at Republican Hall this evening at 8 o'clock, and at the same hour on Wednesday and Friday evenings next.

Emil Schumann, late Chief Engineer of the Polaris, will deliver a lecture embodying the details of the Hall expedition at Steinway Hall next Friday evening.

Mr. P. T. Barnum announces a grand knightly tournament at the Hippodrome to-night, under the supervision of prominent Southern gentlemen residing in this City.

There will be a reunion of the graduates of the old senior department of the Twelfth Street School, (from 1839 to 1870,) on Saturday, Feb. 6, at 2 P. M., at the school building.

Letter-boxes, painted red, have been placed by the Post Office Department near the entrance to the Grand Central Depot, for the convenience of travelers and up-town residents.

A meeting will be held this evening in the rooms of the New-York Nautical School, No. 92 Madison street. The reduction of seamen's wages, and how seamen are to be protected, are questions to be discussed.

A telegraph-pole was planted last night in front of the Franklin statue, in Printing-house square, almost encroaching upon the sidewalk, and in such a position as to spoil the view of the statue from the east of the City Hall.

The Post Office Department has decided to send an afternoon mail to Baltimore by the train leaving this City at 3 P. M., which will arrive in Baltimore at 10 P. M. on the same date. The mail will close at 2 P. M. in this City.

Lottie Lee and Sarah Roberts, both colored, quarreled at No. 169 Greene street, at an early hour yesterday morning, and Sarah was stabbed twice in the arms by Lottie, who was arrested and locked up. Sarah was sent to Bellevue Hospital.

This being the one hundred and sixteenth anniversary of the birth of Robert Burns, the occasion will be appropriately celebrated by the New-York Caledonian Club, St. Andrew's Society, St. Mungo Association, and the Burns Club.

The next trotting match will take place at Barnum's Hippodrome on Tuesday evening, and will include a contest for a purse of $225, to be awarded to the best four horses, and a purse of five hundred dollars; both races to be one mile and repeat.

The second concert under the auspices of the German Liederkranz was held at the hall of the society, in East Fourth street, last evening. A select programme was interpreted by Miss Antoine Henne, Mr. Adolph Sohst, and other prominent artists.

Hattie McCabe, an unfortunate woman, aged twenty-five, residing at No. 6 Chrystie street, attempted to commit suicide at 1:45 o'clock yesterday morning by taking poison. She was sent to Bellevue Hospital, and it is thought that she may recover.

The semi-annual examinations of the scholars of the Normal College will commence this morning, and will be continued until Wednesday noon. The college will remain closed from that time until the following Monday, to enable the Examining Board to render their report.

A meeting was held in the South Reformed Church, corner of Fifth avenue and Twenty-first street, last evening, for the purpose of agitating the subject of missionary labor among the Indians. Addresses were delivered by Gen. Clinton B. Fisk, Rev. Drs. Reed and Lowry, and others.

At 11:30 o'clock yesterday morning a sad case of drowning occurred at Harlem. William Thoms, while at work repairing the draw of the Harlem bridge, slipped and fell into the river. Notwithstanding every possible effort was made to save him, he was drawn under the ice by the current and disappeared. The body has not yet been found.

Officer Hass, of the Eighteenth Precinct, saw smoke issuing from the cellar of the large tenement-house No. 427 East Fourteenth street, on Saturday night last. Upon examining the premises he found a pile of old rags and old baskets on fire against a wooden partition. The officer extinguished the flames with little difficulty. It is supposed to be the attempt of an incendiary to burn the building.

About 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon E. S. O'Keefe became involved in an altercation with his daughter, Ellen Fitzgerald, at their residence, No. 221 East Twenty-first street. The dispute at last became very bitter, and, coming to blows, O'Keefe stabbed her in the wrist, inflicting a very severe, if not serious, wound. The father was arrested by the Police, and the daughter's wound was attended to.

James McCormick was yesterday held in $2,500 bail by Justice Otterbourg, at Jefferson Market Police Court, charged with burglary. The store of Murphy & Lynch, No. 521 Canal street, was broken open on Friday night, and seventeen bottles of brandy, six bottles of champagne and eight hundred cigars stolen. The greater portion of the property was found in the cellar of No. 484 Greenwich street.

It is hinted that evidences of extensive corruption on the part of Custom-house officials have been discovered in the investigation now going on in relation to the silks seized at the Hoboken stores last Saturday. It is said now to be absolutely certain that smuggling has been carried on for a long time and to an incredible extent, through the connivance of the Government officers stationed at these stores. Several firms of good standing are, it is said, implicated.

John Hogan was yesterday held in $300 bail by Justice Otterbourg, at Jefferson Market Police Court, charged with stealing a barrel of flour from August R. Matlege, of No. 412 Sixth avenue, and Mrs. Lucca Peters, of No. 121 West Twenty-fifth street, was held in $1,500 bail, charged with receiving the same, knowing it to have been stolen. The flour was found at Mrs. Peters' house by Officer Gaw, and Hogan was discovered on the premises, stowed away between two mattresses.

The following is the report of the Central Park Meteorological Observatory for the week ending last Saturday: Barometer, mean, 30.176 inches; maximum, at 11 P. M. Jan. 20, 30.447 inches; minimum, at 2 P. M. Jan. 22, 29.774 inches; range, .673. Thermometer, mean, 19.1 degrees; maximum, 40 degrees; minimum, 1 degree; range, 41 degrees. Jan. 18, snow fell from 7 A. M. until 4 P. M.; amount of water, .14 inch. Jan. 22, rain and snow from 9 A. M. until 12 M.; amount of water .17 inch. Total amount of water for the week, .31 inch. Distance traveled by the wind during the week, 1,040 miles.

Alexander Valencon, aged thirty, a native of France, arrived at this port a short time ago from Porto Rico. Being ill, and having no funds, he was sent to the Roosevelt Hospital to be cared for, and was under treatment there for dyspepsia. On Wednesday last he threw himself headlong from the bath-room window into the court yard below. When taken up it was found that his skull was fractured, and that he had other serious injuries, from the effects of which he died at a late hour on Saturday night. The physician in charge at the hospital says that Valencon showed no signs of mental aberration, and for that reason he did not consider it necessary to have him watched. Coroner Eickhoff will hold an inquest.

BROOKLYN.

There are now 671 prisoners confined in the Kings County Penitentiary.

The annual ball of the Knights' Templar will be held at the Academy of Music to-night.

Hon. George T. Davis, of Portland, Me., will read a paper entitled "The Uncertainty of the Law," before the Long Island Historical Society, in the chapel of the Packer Institute to-morrow evening.

The annual ball of the Emerald Benevolent Association will be held at the Academy of Music on Tuesday night. Tickets to the ball are sold at five dollars each. The receipts of the night will be given to the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum of Brooklyn.

Rev. Henry Martin Scudder, D.D., will deliver the second of a course of lectures on India in the chapel of the Central Congregational Church, Hancock street, on Wednesday, Feb. 10, at 8 P. M.

NEW-JERSEY.

Coroner Reinhardt, of Jersey City, will hold an inquest this evening over the remains of the four men victims of the recent disaster at Black Tom Island.

A suit was recently brought by Oscar Smedburg in the United States Circuit Court of New-Jersey against James V. Bentley, Collector of Internal Revenue, for the recovery of his income tax which had been paid under protest. The case was argued before Judge Nixon, who has rendered a decision sustaining the constitutionality of the income tax.

A BAD LOCALITY.

Isaac Hatch, better known as "Stammering Ike," John Filmore, John Bemis, and Annie Walker, all colored, were yesterday held in $2,000 bail each by Justice Otterbourg, at Jefferson Market Police Court, charged with robbing Charles Satterlee, of No. 23 Barrow street, of $25 in cash and a gold watch worth $150. On Friday night Satterlee entered the liquor saloon No. 57 Sullivan street, known as "The Knickerbocker," and had several drinks. The prisoners were all in the store at the time, and seeing his money attacked him, and after beating him severely took everything of value from his pockets and threw him out into the street. Capt. McDonnell and Detective Terwilliger, of the Eighth Precinct, made the arrests, from the description Satterlee gave them of his assailants. Hatch is supposed to be the negro who killed Officer Burns, of the Eighth Precinct, some six months ago.

THE BUREAU OF RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS.

A meeting of the Western Bureau of Railroad Commissioners will be held in this City on Wednesday, Feb. 3, when a strong effort will be made to bring about a reconciliation of the various interests, but it is not anticipated that this can be satisfactorily effected. The Michigan Central, Grand Trunk, and Great Western Railroads have withdrawn from the combination, and are now engaged in war against each other. The quarrel commenced through the operation of a fast passenger train by the Great Western, to which the Grand Trunk Railway Company objected, owing to a lack of facilities to do likewise, and as an offset the latter reduced the rate of fare from Detroit to Buffalo from seven dollars to five dollars. The Great Western promptly responded, and subsequently the former reduced the fare from five dollars to four dollars. Up to the present time the quarrel has not extended to the roads leading from this City to Chicago, but there is a probability that they will eventually become involved in the contention. The rates for the transportation of freight are exceedingly low. Large contracts are being made at thirty-five cents from Chicago to this City, and thirty cents to Philadelphia and Baltimore. The General Western Passenger Agents of the roads leading from Chicago to this and adjoining cities have been quarreling for some time, and each accuses the other of violating the agreement relating to commissions.

STATEMENT OF

The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York,

F. S. WINSTON, President,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1874.

ANNUITY ACCOUNT.

	No.	Ann. Pay'ts.		No.	Ann. Pay'ts.
In force, Jan. 1st, 1874	47	$22,000 00	In force, Jan. 1st, 1875	49	$26,653 00
Issued and Restored	3	4,701 00	Terminated	1	48 00
	50	$26,701 00		50	$26,701 00

INSURANCE ACCOUNT.

In force, Jan. 1st, 1874	86,416	$289,505,836	In force, Jan. 1st, 1875	90,914	$301,928,726
New Risks	12,756	38,126,906	Terminated	8,258	25,704,016
	99,172	$327,632,742		99,172	$327,632,742

REVENUE ACCOUNT.

Dr.		Cr.	
To Balance from last account	$62,363,157 38	By paid Death and Endowment Claims	$3,468,645 79
" Premiums received	15,651,078 35	" " Annuities	25,250 27
" Interest and Rents	4,206,074 95	" " Dividends	2,991,197 11
		" " Surrendered Policies and Additions	4,984,615 36
		" " Commissions (payment of current and extinguishment of future)	800,499 96
		" " Expenses and Taxes	792,690 88
		Balance to New Account	69,157,411 81
	$82,220,310 68		$82,220,310 68

BALANCE SHEET.

Dr.		Cr.	
To Reserve at four per cent	$67,911,199 47	By Bonds and Mortgages	$56,916,056 39
" Claims by Death, not yet due	442,306 79	" United States and New-York State Stocks	8,028,375 37
" Post-mortem Dividends, due on demand	28,830 47	" Real Estate	2,767,273 99
" Premiums paid in advance	24,191 22	" Cash in Banks and Trust Companies at interest	2,425,882 34
" Undivided Surplus	4,040,442 11	" Interest accrued	1,085,982 15
		" Premiums deferred, quarterly and semi-annual	1,095,672 19
		" Premiums in transit, principally for December	120,225 28
		" Balances due by Agents	12,502 34
	$72,446,970 06		$72,446,970 06

From the Undivided Surplus a Dividend will be apportioned to each Policy which shall be in force at its anniversary in 1875.

I have carefully examined the foregoing Statement, and find the same correct.

January 20th, 1875. ISAAC F. LLOYD, *Auditor.*

NOTE.—By act of the Trustees the membership of this Company is limited to one hundred thousand insured lives.

TRUSTEES.

Frederick S. Winston,
John V. L. Pruyn,
R. H. McCurdy,
William Betts,
John Wadsworth,
Samuel E. Sproulls,
Samuel M. Cornell,
Lucius Robinson,
W. Smith Brown,
Richard Patrick,
William H. Popham,
Samuel D. Babcock,
Henry A. Smythe,
William E. Dodge,
George S. Coe,
William M. Vermilye,
John E. Develin,
Martin Bates,
Wm. A. Haines,
Seymour L. Husted,
Oliver H. Palmer,
Henry E. Davies,
Richard A. McCurdy,
Francis Skiddy,
J. Elliot Condict,
James C. Holden,
Hermon C. von Post,
Geo. C. Richardson,
Alexander H. Rice,
W. F. Babcock,
F. Ratchford Starr,
Frederick H. Cossitt,
Lewis May,
Oliver Harriman,
Thomas Dickson,
Henry W. Smith.

RICHARD A. McCURDY, *Vice-President.*
WM. H. C. BARTLETT, *Actuary.*
O. H. PALMER, *Solicitor.*
JOHN M. STUART, *Secretary.*
ISAAC L. KIP, M.D., G. S. WINSTON, M.D., *Medical Examiners.*

SILVERWARE.
TIFFANY & CO.,
UNION SQUARE, NEW-YORK,

Are adding daily to their stock new styles and articles of Sterling Silverware, suitable for Wedding Presents, put up in tasteful cases, some of new and rich stuffs, made expressly for this purpose.

Forks, Spoons, and articles of table use, of new and rich patterns, at fixed prices per ounce.

GILMORE
AND HIS RENOWNED
22d Regiment Band
OF NEW-YORK.
GRAND JUBILEE CONCERTS.

HAVING BEEN SELECTED TO CONDUCT THE GREAT CONCERT IN AID OF THE PUBLIC LIBRARY OF KY., AT LOUISVILLE, ON THE 27TH OF FEBRUARY, WILL START FOR THAT POINT IMMEDIATELY, AND PROPOSE TO GIVE A SERIES OF CONCERTS, ON THEIR OWN ACCOUNT, IN ALL THE GREAT CITIES FROM THE SEABOARD TO THE COMMERCIAL CENTRE OF KENTUCKY, COMMENCING WITH

Boston, (where two Concerts will be given,) January 30 and 31
At New-York .... February 7
At Washington .... February 8
At Baltimore .... February 9 and 10
At Philadelphia .... February 11
At Pittsburg .... February 12
At Cleveland .... February 13
At Chicago .... February 14
At St. Louis .... February 15 and 16

WITH OTHER WESTERN CITIES AT SUBSEQUENT DATES, AND CLOSING AT LOUISVILLE, WITH THE GRAND JUBILEE CONCERT OF THE PUBLIC LIBRARY OF KY., ON FEB. 27.

NURSE.—BY A LADY OF EXPERIENCE, WHO can bring city references. Apply at No. 68 West [illegible]

HOW TO ESCAPE THE WINTER.

GO TO
NASSAU, the Madeira of America, with its fine American Hotel and beautiful location.
GO TO
JAMAICA, with its Blue Mountains affording every choice of temperature for a residence.
GO TO
CARACAS, the beautiful and interesting capital of Venezuela, with dry climate and equable temperature.

The Atlas Steam-ship Company's large first-class iron steamers, specially fitted for passengers, leave New-York every fifteen days for the above renowned health resorts. For particulars, apply to

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents.
No. 56 Wall st., New-York.

IRA PEREGO'S SONS
"GOOD NIGHT" SHIRTS
$1.50 each by mail or express.
Don't go to bed without one
85 Nassau St., N. Y.

WASHING.—A RESPECTABLE WIDOW WOMAN wishes some gentlemen's or ladies' washing at her own house, or would go out by the day; city reference. Apply at No. 555 2d av., between 30th and 31st sts., second pair of stairs, back.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship General Barnes, from Savannah.—S. H. Frost and wife, James Quinn and wife, Mrs. Shea and infant, Miss Ryan, William Weaver, A. F. Maison, S. Marcosa, J. S. Mesler, James Hanly.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....7:15 | Sun sets....5:10 | Moon rises..9:25

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.10:12 | Gov.Island.11:01 | Hell Gate..12:23

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......SUNDAY, Jan. 24.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Colon, Tanner, Aspinwall Jan. 16, with mdse. and passengers to Pacific Mail Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Hudson, Gager, New-Orleans Jan. 17, and S. W. Pass 18th, with mdse. and passengers to Clarke & Seaman.

Steam-ship Vindicator, Morton, Philadelphia, with mdse. and passengers to James Hand.

Steam-ship General Barnes, Cheeseman, Savannah Jan. 20, with mdse. and passengers to William R. Garrison.

Steam-ship Wyanoke, Couch, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Ship Pembroke Castle, (of Liverpool,) Hamilton, Calcutta 95 ds., with mdse. to Wood, Payson & Colgate—vessel to W. D. Morgan. Passed Cape of Good Hope Dec. 4, St. Helena 15th, and crossed the equator 26th in lon. 25 45; has had fine weather the entire passage. Nov. 7, lat. 8 48 S., lon. 87 03 E., spoke bark Lucayas, (Br.,) from Calcutta, for Glasgow; 12th, lat. 18 22 S., lon. 75 08 E., spoke ship Eliza Shaw, (Br.,) from Foochow, for London; Dec. 14, lat 17 S., lon. 4 28 W., spoke ship Antigua, (Br.,) from Mauritius, for Queenstown.

Bark Olustee, Nickerson, Boston 9 ds., in ballast to Jed Frye & Co.

Bark Johann Kepler, (Ger.,) Spille, Hamburg 57 ds., with mdse. to Herman Koop & Co.

Bark Eliza Barss, Vesey, of and 8 ds. from Bermuda, in ballast to Middleton & Co.

Bark Benefactor, Hayden, Yokohama 145 ds., with teas, &c., to A. A. Low & Brothers.

Brig Edwin Rowe, Crocker, Para 20 ds., with rubber, &c., to Burdett & Pond—vessel to B. J. Wenberg. Has had variable winds the entire passage, and been 5 ds. N. of Hatteras; Jan. 16, lat. 28 07, lon. 70 29, spoke brig Oliver, (Br.,) hence, for Port-au-Prince.

Brig Mabel (of St. John, N. B.,) McLeod, Grand Turk, T. I., 23 ds., via Delaware Breakwater, with salt to order—vessel to J. W. Elwell & Co. Has been 15 ds. N. of Hatteras, with strong N. W. gales; lost and split sails.

Brig Alice, (of Belize, Hon.,) Montgomery, Truxillo 17 ds., with mdse. to Eggers & Heinlein. Left in port schr. Impulse, Curtis, for New-York next day.

Schr. Philip Weyergang, (Ger.,) Vanderhayden, Mossel Bay, C. G. H., Nov. 13, with wool to order—vessel to Oelrichs & Co. Passed St. Helena Dec. 2, and crossed the equator 18th, in lon. 36; Jan. 9, lat. 25 36, lon 68, spoke bark Prince Alfred, (Br.,) from Bolivia, for Philadelphia, 88 ds. out.

Schr. Vraie, Price, Georgetown, S. C., 14 ds., with naval stores, &c., to E. D. Hurlbut & Co.

Schr. Howard Williams, Wainwright, Alexandria, Va.

WIND—Sunset, moderate, N. N. E.; raining.

SAILED—Ship Helvetia, for Antwerp, having touched on South-west Spit, but received no damage.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

QUEENSTOWN, Jan. 24.—The Inman steamer City of Antwerp, from New-York Jan. 14, arr. here at 11 A. M., and subsequently proceeded for Liverpool.

HAVRE, Jan. 24.—The General Transatlantic Company's steamer St. Laurent, from New-York Jan. 13, arr. here to-day.

PRINT-CLOTH MARKET.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 23.—The market for Print-cloths stiffened during the past week, with an advance of ⅛c.@¼c. in prices and an improving demand; sales reported during the week, 83,500 pieces. The market closed steady, with prices very firm; 5⅛c.@5¼c. for Standard and Extra, sixty-four squares, 30 days. Some lots Extra are held at 5½c., 5⅜c. having been refused.